The New-York Times.

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IMPEACHMENT.

Debate in the Senate Relative to the Trial of the President.

Articles of Impeachment Presented in the House.

The Vote on their Adoption to be Taken To-morrow.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 29.

The articles of impeachment were duly reported in the House to-day, substantially in accordance, so far as their points are concerned, as heretofore indicated in the TIMES' dispatches. They will be found in full elsewhere, and as they will be universally read, a synopsis here is unnecessary. The debate continued in fifteen minute speeches up to 5 o'clock, and will last until Monday at 4 o'clock, when the vote will be taken. The discussion is not likely to prove very able. The members who can say anything new or forcible have mostly spoken heretofore, and most of the speeches made now are carefully prepared for home consumption. At first it was voted to have an evening session, but the necessity of a caucus having intervened, it was reconsidered.

RULES GOVERNING THE TRIAL.

In the Senate the discussion was wholly on the report of the Committee on Rules, and as usual, garrulous DAVIS of Kentucky occupied most of the time. He opened in demurring to the jurisdiction of the Senate, because it was not composed of the constitutional number of two Senators from each State. This plea was overruled, of course, and the consideration of the subject went on till 5 o'clock, up to which time about half the rules were adopted. There is no disposition on the part of most of the Senators to talk on these matters unnecessarily. A few will prolong the discussion, however, until they get cut off by the majority.

IMPEACHMENT MANAGERS SELECTED.

The Republicans in Congress held a caucus this evening to select the seven managers on the part of the House to conduct the trial in the Senate. There was a very large attendance, considering the fact that notice was only given of the event late in the afternoon. Some eighty members were present, and Mr. POLLAND took the chair. On the first ballot it was found that Messrs. BOUTWELL, BINGHAM, WILSON, of Iowa, BUTLER, LOGAN and WILLIAMS, of Pennsylvania, had received the requisite number of votes and were declared duly elected. Then by common consent THADDEUS STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, was added to the number, and the number was complete. Messrs. CARY and STEWART were not admitted.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 29.

MEMORIALS AND PETITIONS.

The Chair laid before the Senate memorials from the Legislature of the State of Missouri, asking aid to repair the levees of the Mississippi River, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. NYE presented a petition of Capt. R. W. MEADE, of the United States Navy, to be placed on the active list, which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

IDAHO.

Mr. NYE offered a resolution inquiring of the Secretary of the Treasury for what reason the salary of the Governor of Idaho is withheld, which was adopted.

THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

Mr. THAYER introduced a bill to abolish the office of Adjutant-General of the Army, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

Mr. CRAGIN introduced a bill to provide for the holding of United States Courts in Territories of the United States, which was referred to the Committee on Territories.

IMPEACHMENT.

On motion of Mr. HOWARD the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the report of the Select Committee of seven, in respect to impeachment.

The question was stated to be on the adoption of the rules.

Mr. JOHNSON moved that action be taken on each article separately, saying that Senators might concur in some and object to others.

Mr. DAVIS moved to refer the report back to the Committee.

It was read, setting forth that the Constitution having provided that the Senate, to be composed of two Senators from each State, should try impeachments, and certain States being unrepresented, the Senate, while they were excluded, could not be formed into a court of impeachment under the Constitution, to try the President of the United States.

Mr. DAVIS supposed that all would agree that the States referred to are, and continued during the war, to be States in the Union, and, if so, he contended that they were entitled to representation in the Senate, when it resolved itself into a Court of Impeachment. It had been threatened to exclude his own State from representation. Had Congress power to deny Ohio or Indiana representation, and, if so, could the Senate resolve itself into a court of impeachment, and in such a state of things could a two-third majority pronounce upon such questions? He presumed Senators would admit that Congress had no right to exclude States that had never been in rebellion from representation. If it were otherwise the majority of Congress would have power over all Constitutional questions. Under the Constitution every State in the Union had a right to be represented in the Senate, and its representatives had a right to be component part of any court of impeachment. Without this there was no safety for the tenure of the President or any officer of the Government. If that principle were conceded, was it not proposed to violate it on the present occasion? Was not Virginia a State in the Union in the early part of 1861? She was represented here, and JOHNSON sat throughout that session as a Senator from Tennessee. His friends, Senator WILLEY and Senator CARLISLE, appeared at the session, commencing in December, 1861, with credentials from Virginia.

The Senator from Delaware, (Mr. SAULSBURY,) objected to their admission, on the ground that their credentials were not signed by the true Governor of Virginia, but the Senate voted to receive them, and they were admitted, Senator WILLEY remaining as a Representative of Virginia until the creation of West Virginia into a State, and Mr. CARLISLE served until the expiration of his term, while the term of Mr. BOWDOIN would not have expired until long after, and long after Virginia seceded, from three to five Representatives served in the House. Mr. CLEMENTS and Mr. MAYNARD, from Tennessee, too, were received by the House of Representatives in 1861, and served their term of two years. Members from Louisiana, Messrs. HAHN and FLANDERS, were admitted in 1865, and served out their terms.

Mr. BAYARD thought the Senate had no authority as a legislative body to decide upon its jurisdiction as a Court of Impeachment. When the question came before them as a Court he should express his opinion on the plea, if made.

Mr. DAVIS said he had considered that question, and had arrived at a different conclusion. Suppose there were but thirty Senators present, and they appointed a committee to prepare rules, would it not be competent to instruct them to report that the Senate, thus constituted, had no power to form themselves into a Court of Impeachment? He thought, therefore, that the motion was properly made now. It was a Senatorial question, not one for the Court of Impeachment to decide. Had the ten excluded States, he went on to say, never rebelled could Congress exclude ten other States, and then resolve itself into a Court of Impeachment? He thought not. When a rebellious State submitted to the laws he claimed that it was as much in the Union as if it had never taken part in the rebellion. Virginia had had a representative in the Senate ever since the rebellion commenced. He quoted Luther *vs.* Borden, to show that when Senators and Representatives from a State are admitted the State is thus recognized as being a State in the Union, and republican in form, by the proper constitutional authority. He thought that settled the question as to VIRGINIA and Tennessee, and as representatives were admitted from Louisiana, he thought that conclusive that both Houses had recognized Louisiana also. He held that they could not legally or constitutionally reverse that precedent. Congress had passed many laws in regard to the rebel States, and the Senate had confirmed the revenue and other officers in them. The Supreme Court permitted cases brought to that Court from these States before the rebellion to be docketed since for trial. Here was a distinct and frequent recognition by all the Departments of the Government that they were States in the Union. A constitutional amendment was submitted to them, and the proper authorities proclaimed that it had been adopted by the requisite number of States, counting them in the necessary two-thirds. He concluded by referring to VATTEL'S definition of the *status* of a rebellious State when conquered, holding that by the principle of *post limine* the sovereignty of the former governing power was only suspended during the rebellion, and was resumed at its close, and it was obliged to reinstate them to their former relations with it.

Mr. MORTON said the presence of the Senator here was a protest against his argument. If he (Mr. MORTON) held such an opinion, he would feel it his duty to decline receiving his salary and mileage. If the Senate was empowered to pass a bill, it could resolve itself into a Court of Impeachment. The Constitution did not require two Senators to be present from each State, but required a vote of two-thirds of those present. The Senator ignored the fact that there had been a rebellion, and all the consequences flowing from it. Those States, having destroyed their State organizations, had themselves rendered their representation impossible.

Mr. DAVIS said it required a majority to do any business. His position was that any number could meet and adjourn from day to day. The precedents were fully gone into by Senators FOOT and FOSTER some years ago, who had clearly shown that less than a majority of the whole number of both Houses could not constitute a quorum to do business. It was not necessary for him now to go into that question. He repeated his views, claiming that the South was now loyal in its obedience to the Constitution of the United States. They had committed great crimes, but they were amenable only to the laws, not to any action of Congress any more than other criminals. He believed it to be one of the most essential principles of the Constitution that they were entitled to representation, and that the Senate should adjourn from time to time until a majority of those entitled to seats were present.

Mr. JOHNSON said that whether the rebellious States were entitled to representation here was a question upon which he differed from the majority, who, however, had decided that they were not, and he considered that all should submit to that decision, Congress having passed laws in regard to those States recognized as valid by all Departments of the Government. The Senator from Kentucky (Mr. DAVIS) claimed that it was necessary that a majority of all the Senators who would be here if all the States were represented was necessary to constitute a Court.

Mr. DAVIS said his position was that a majority of all the Senators elected was requisite.

Mr. JOHNSON asked who was to judge what Senators were properly elected. The fifth section of the first article of the Constitution gave that power to each House.

Mr. DAVIS asked whether the judgment had not been against the eleven States in question, and not against persons elected by them.

Mr. JOHNSON said if the Senate could pronounce upon the right of a person applying for admission, it could refuse to admit him because he was sent by a body that had no authority to send a Senator. He understood the requirement to be that a quorum of those decided by the Senate to be properly elected should be present on the occasion referred to by the Senator. When FOSTER and FOOTE took the contrary view, the Senate decided that question by a large majority. If the Senator's position was correct, everything done by Congress since the rebellion terminated was void, and the Supreme Court and the President had misunderstood their duties. If, when they had organized themselves into a Court of Impeachment, the President or his counsel should demur to their jurisdiction on this ground, and if after argument by counsel he should change his opinion, he would not hesitate to say so. At present he thought they were a Senate, and as such authorized to lay the question of impeachment.

Mr. EDMUNDS called for the yeas and nays on the motion of Mr. DAVIS, and it was lost, Messrs. DAVIS and MCCREERY only voting in the affirmative.

Mr. HENDRICKS thought the Committee had gone beyond the purpose of its appointment. He thought the Senate, as such, had no right to prescribe rules for its mode of proceeding during the trial. That was a question for the Court itself. These rules did not purport to be a law. Under the Constitution, he thought the Senate could not go so far, and he moved to strike out the twenty-first paragraph of the report.

Mr. POMEROY reminded the Senator that there had been a proposition to consider the report section by section.

Mr. HENDRICKS simply wanted to get an expression of opinion on his point that the Senate had no power as such, to do anything that might be material on the trial. He thought that question should be first decided.

Mr. SHERMAN thought it obvious that the proposition of the Senator from Maryland should be adopted. No doubt the great body of the articles would be adopted without question. When the point raised by the Senator was reached he would be glad to hear it discussed.

The Secretary proceeded to read the articles to the fourth, when Mr. MORTON raised the point that by the third and fourth articles the implication was made that the Senate changed its character and was no longer the Senate in becoming the Court of Impeachment. By the Constitution the Senate was to try this case.

Mr. JOHNSON said they should adhere to the precedent established by former cases which the present course followed. They were obliged to take an additional oath, and would be really a court while thus engaged, as they were a legislative body while engaged in those duties.

Mr. SHERMAN supposed this was only criticism of words. The character of the Senate would not thus be changed any more than when it was in Committee.

Mr. HENDRICKS quoted the words, "grand inquisition of the nation," and said there was no such body; they were mere high-sounding words, that made men fancy they were in the days of Queen ELIZABETH, and very different from the simple language of the Constitution.

Mr. EDMUNDS pointed to the fact that the Fathers of the Constitution used these very words in such proceedings.

Mr. HENDRICKS merely referred to the language of the Constitution of the subject, which he quoted. He thought that a Court presided over by the Chief-Justice should make its own rules for the impeachment of the President.

Mr. EDMUNDS said it would be time enough when the articles of impeachment were presented for the Court to pronounce upon that question. The Committee had presented rules for the impeachment of any future President. The purpose of the Senate was to resolve itself into a judicial capacity not to pass a bill of attainder. The essential idea was to provide for putting on the robes of justice, divesting themselves of all prejudice, and the Committee had followed the precedent of the fathers in calling it a "Grand inquest of the nation." He thought no more appropriate language could be found for their change of character.

Mr. CONKLING said if he agreed with the Senator as to their change of character as a court of impeachment, he would concur in the justice of the criticism of the Senator from Indiana, (Mr. HENDRICKS.) He denied, however, that any such change took place. The Constitution said that the Senate shall have the sole power to try impeachment. He referred to the cases of the impeachment of CHASE and PECK, and said that the Senate was called the High Court of Impeachment as often before the articles were presented as afterward. He read from the journals of that time, showing that those words were used on the title-page of the journal, and claiming that nowhere was it said the Senate had resolved itself into a high court of impeachment. Every day proclamation was made, as it would be in this case. When the managers appeared, addressing the Senate in 1861, at the trial of Judge HUMPHREYS, those words, "The Senate resolved itself into a high court of impeachment," appeared, so far as he knew, for the first time. He argued that they remained the Senate then just as much as when in Executive session, and thought it material to decide this question here.

Mr. HOWARD insisted that the words simply meant that the Senate resolved itself from one branch of its duty to another; it was still the same body, just as much so as when they were engaged in deciding upon treaties. In all capacities they acted as the Senate of the United States. Phrases were material, but he felt disposed to favor adhering to the forms that had come down from their fathers.

Mr. MORRILL of Maine asked whether it would not be better to use the words "The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of impeachment."

Mr. HOWARD saw no reason for departing from the formula, though the terms were precisely the same in effect.

Mr. CAMERON thought it proper to use the words "high court." It was a court with the highest functions known to the law. He would throw about it all possible solemnity.

Messrs. EDMUNDS, CONKLING and others discussed the question further, citing precedents, the last named stating that all writs, &c., issued in every case down to 1862 had been made returnable to the Senate, not to the Senate in any particular capacity.

Mr. FERRY moved to strike out the word "high" whenever it occurs before the word "court."

Mr. BAYARD said the fact could not be ignored that they would be a Court, exercising all the functions of such, and the Constitution contemplated the organization. He cited the case of BLOUNT, Senator from Tennessee, where the journals said that the Senate was organized into a court.

Mr. FERRY said his object in moving to strike out the word "high" was simply to do away with the idea that in resolving themselves into a court, they were a different body, which might obtain from the use of that and other expressions which he would move to strike out, should the motion prevail.

The amendment was lost, 15 to 21.

The sixth article being read, Mr. SAULSBURY moved to strike out the clause empowering the presiding officer of the Court of Impeachment to call in the assistance of the army and navy to enforce its commands, claiming that the Senate had no power to give any such orders, and that they had no power to enforce such orders, which, therefore, would be a nullity.

Mr. BUCKALEW claimed that they could not, in making these rules, confer upon any presiding officer of the Court power that he did not otherwise possess. Their rules should be only rules of order. If it were found necessary the Court, when organized, could issue such orders.

Mr. EDMUNDS said the rule only put in force this existing power which, under the Constitution, they had a right to do, and for which they had precedents in the British Parliament, on which their usages are founded. If the Court, when organized, found itself cramped by any rule now made they could change it. There was the more reason for this power when it had been given out by a distinguished leader that their orders and mandates would be resisted.

Mr. WILLIAMS supported the view of Messrs. SAULSBURY and BUCKALEW, saying if it was true, if the judgment of any court was resisted, that court could call upon the *posse comitatus* to enforce it. But the court could not make an order requiring the military power in contemplating future resistance to do certain acts. There should be some law to empower the issue of such an order, but it must be the result of legislation, not of an order of the Senate.

Mr. SHERMAN said the Constitution had already provided for the enforcement of their judgment, and it was in the power of any court to enforce execution of its interlocutory orders.

Mr. HOWARD said the Senate was clothed with certain powers under the Constitution, which instrument not providing the means for their execution, was it not a clear implication that they could enforce any order necessary to carry out that duty? If the military and naval forces voluntarily obeyed such an order, nobody would claim that they would thus act improperly.

Mr. JOHNSON concurred in the opinion of the Senator from Delaware (SAULSBURY) and Oregon (WILLIAMS.) If the Vice-President now acting as President was found guilty, the President of the Senate by the Constitution became President, and was empowered to call out the army and navy to maintain himself as such under the Constitution, the present Executive ceasing from the moment he was found guilty.

Mr. HOWARD—Suppose he should refuse to vacate?

Mr. JOHNSON said the Constitution empowered his successor to put him out by force. It was a subject of legislation, and the Supreme Court would have as much power to enforce its judgments as the Senate to enforce theirs. He said the Senator from Ohio (SHERMAN) was mistaken in supposing a court could enforce its interlocutory orders. The resistance referred to by the Senator from Vermont (EDMUNDS) was never contemplated by the President or anybody else, and the power contemplated had never been given without legislation.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN thought it dangerous to assume any power not given to them by the Constitution, or that was questionable, and he thought the Senate should keep itself within its constitutional rights.

Mr. EDMUNDS also held that opinion. The Constitution did not contain a code of rules, but whenever a power was granted the Supreme Court had decided that it contained all powers necessary to carry it out.

Mr FRELINGHUYSEN said the Constitution directed otherwise in this case, empowering the Executive to call out the military to enforce the laws.

Mr. EDMUNDS—Is not he a part of the army?

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN—Is he a creature of the Senate?

Mr. EDMUNDS continued his argument, claiming that the Senate could enforce its judgment as well as its interlocutory orders.

Mr. HENDRICKS asked what the Senator understood to be interlocutory orders.

Mr. EDMUNDS said the overruling; a motion to dismiss; declaring a witness in contempt for refusing to testify, &c.

Mr. HENDRICKS denied that they belonged to such description.

Mr. SHERMAN moved to strike out the word "judgments."

Mr. HENDRICKS deprecated the use of such language in the present agitated condition of the country. Even had they this power it was unnecessary for any good purpose, and was simply vicious.

Mr. TRUMBULL thought the old form would be satisfactory to everybody. Why not strike out the whole provision and insert that "the presiding officer shall also be authorized to direct the employment of the Marshal of the District of Columbia, or any other person during the trial to discharge such duty as may be prescribed for him."

Mr. SAULSBURY said they had no more power to direct the Marshal of the District of Columbia to do a thing than they had over the military. They were both outside of the Constitution.

Mr. GRIMES said it was the duty of that officer, under existing laws, to obey the order of any Court held in the District.

Mr. TRUMBULL said at this time, when the whole country was watching their action, he thought the wisest course was to take the old rules, adopted nearly seventy years ago, upon which five trials have already been had; out of which no difficulties arise. Then, if difficulties did arise in the future, they could make any rules necessary, and the whole world would say that the Senate was justified. He would not now, however, put it into a straight jacket.

Mr. CONNESS asked whether the Senator meant to be understood as doubting the authority of Congress in the premises.

Mr. TRUMBULL was of the opinion that the Senate had all the authority necessary to adopt the requisite means to carry into effect its orders.

The amendment of Mr. SHERMAN was agreed to.

Mr. BUCKALEW suggested that the sixth rule was unnecessary, the fifth containing all the power that would be required.

Mr. CONNESS claimed that the fifth could not take the place of the sixth.

After further discussion on the point, the amendment of Mr. TRUMBULL was agreed to by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Bayard, Buckalew, Cole, Corbett, Davis, Dixon, Drake, Ferry, Fowler, Frelinghuysen, Harlan, Hendricks, Johnson, McCreery, Norton, Patterson of Tennessee, Ross, Saulsbury, Sprague, Tipton, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Willey, Williams—25.

NAYS—Messrs. Conkling, Conness, Edmunds, Howard, Morgan, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Nye, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Sherman, Stewart, Sumner, Thayer, Wilson—15.

Mr. TRUMBULL then moved to add a proviso authorizing the Sergeant-at-Arms, under the direction of the presiding officer, to employ such assistance as may be necessary to enforce execution, and carry into effect all the lawful orders, &c., of the Court.

Mr. DRAKE asked the Senator's leave first to offer another amendment, and moved to strike out the remaining portion of the sixth section, providing that the Court shall have power to compel the attendance of witnesses, &c., saying that if that power was not inherent in the Court, they had no power to confer it.

Mr. JOHNSON moved to adjourn at 5 o'clock, saying it was evident that these propositions would require time for consideration.

The motion was lost—27 to 13.

The question was stated to be on Mr. TRUMBULL'S amendment.

Mr. DRAKE suggested that it would be better to vote on his amendment first and on this afterward, but the question was put on Mr. TRUMBULL's amendment, and it was agreed to.

The question being on Mr. DRAKE's amendment, Mr. DRAKE asked the Senator from Michigan (Mr. HOWARD) whether the Court could exist as such without having every one of the powers enumerated.

Mr. HOWARD said the Senate had power to establish rules for its guidance when sitting as a Court of Impeachment, and that they should provide them before entering upon those duties, and he thought this was the time to do it.

Mr. BUCKALEW asked whether, when they attempted to enumerate the powers of the Court, they did not cast a doubt on all powers not enumerated?

After further discussion, he said it was evidently intended to force the rules through before an adjournment, when they should have reasonable time for consideration.

Mr. HOWARD said the articles of impeachment would probably be reported to the Senate on Monday.

Mr. HENDRICKS spoke further against condemning the Committee for exceeding their power in reporting rules to govern the Court, and moved to adjourn, which was lost.

Mr. DRAKE's amendment was lost. The following was the vote;

YEAS—Messrs. Buckalew, Davis, Drake, Fowler, Hendricks, McCreery, Norton, Patterson of Tennessee, Ross, Saulsbury, Sprague, Van Winkle—12.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Cameron, Chandler, Cole, Conkling, Conness, Corbett, Edmunds, Frelinghuysen, Harlan, Howard, Morgan, Morrill of Maine, Nye, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Stewart, Sumner, Thayer, Tipton, Willey, Williams, Wilson—23.

The eighth article having been read, Mr. BAYARD said, under the article, upon the failure of the accused to appear, the Court was empowered to enter a plea of "not guilty" for him, which was a questionable authority. It should be materially changed.

Mr. BUCKALEW moved accordingly to insert the words "upon order" after the word "fail."

Messrs. EDMUNDS and HOWARD defended the provision, the latter claiming that it could work no surprise to the accused.

The amendment was lost.

Mr. HENDRICKS moved to insert the words "to plead, answer or demur" after the word "fail," striking out the word "answer."

Mr. HOWARD thought the word "answer" covered the whole case.

Mr. HENDRICKS would withdraw the amendment if that was assumed to be the construction of the Senate.

The twelfth article having been read, Mr. SUMNER called attention to the clause which provides that on adjournment of the Court the Senate shall resume consideration of legislative and executive business, and suggested the propriety of the Senate's retraining from intercourse with the President during the trial, insisting they should give their uninterrupted attention to the grave duty devolving upon them. He made no motion to amend, however, and the article was adopted without further progress. On the motion of Mr. ANTHONY, at 6:05 o'clock, it having become evident that when the twenty-first article was reached, a lengthy debate would ensue, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA JAIL.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill reported by Mr. COVODE, from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, in relation to the new jail for the District of Columbia. The report of the Committee was read at length.

The bill declares null and void the contracts made with W. H. ALLEN and others for the building of the jail, and rejects the plans and specifications made by E. FAXON, the architect. It appoints a Board of Commissioners to select another site; to procure new plans and specifications, and to let the contract after thirty days' advertisement for bids and proposals; appropriates $300,000 for the total cost, and authorizes the receiving of the iron work from CHARLES A. WEIDNER, the present contractor for the iron work, and requires the proper authorities of the City of Washington to pay, as its proportion of the cost, $75,000, and the authorities of Georgetown $12,000.

Mr. INGERSOLL informed the House that the whole subject had been referred to a Joint Select Committee of the two Houses, and suggested that the matter be postponed for consultation between the two Committees.

Mr. COVODE did not deem that necessary as he had been in conference with Senator FESSENDEN, the Chairman of the Joint Committee, who told him to go on with the subject and dispose of it. He expressed his surprise that the gentleman from Illinois (INGERSOLL) would stand in the way of preventing the correction of a matter that was brought forth in fraud and nurtured in iniquity.

Mr. INGERSOLL disclaimed any such intention. On the contrary he only wished to prevent a conflict between the two Committees, and to agree upon the best bill.

Mr. WALKER sustained Mr. INGERSOLL's proposition. He thought that by a little conference a plan might be arranged which would save some of the $14,000 already spent.

Mr. COVODE stated that nothing of that amount could be saved; $9,000 of it had been spent in some strange way, but he did not want to make any accusation against the Secretary of the Interior, and as to the balance, it had been squandered on a foundation that was not fit for a barn.

Mr. INGERSOLL opposed the bill, and stated reasons why he thought his own proposition should prevail.

Mr. COBB, a member of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, sustained the action of the Committee in reporting the bill before the House.

Mr. WELKER offered an amendment to enable the Board of Commissioners to select one of their own number as supervisory architect.

Mr. JONES, another member of the Committee, said that while he acquiesced generally in the report, there were some reflections in it on the Secretary of the Interior and others in which he did not concur.

Mr. COVODE said that in view of his colleague's sensitiveness, he had steered as clear of reflections upon anybody as the circumstances would permit him to do.

Mr. INGERSOLL desired the Committee on Public Buildings to take charge of the matter, instead of leaving it to a Board, but the amendment was not received.

Mr. WELKER's amendment was then agreed to, and the bill passed.

THE MISSISSIPPI LEVEES.

Mr. MCCORMICK presented resolutions of the Missouri Legislature on the subject of levees. Referred to the Committee on Freedmen's Affairs.

PRESENTATION OF THE IMPEACHMENT CHARGES.

At 2:15 o'clock Mr. BOUTWELL, Chairman of the Select Committee on the subject, presented articles of impeachment against the President of the United States, which were thereupon read by the clerk as follows:

ARTICLES exhibited by the House of Representatives of the United States, in the name of themselves and all the people of the United States, against ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, as maintenance and support of their impeachment against him for high crimes and misdemeanors in office.

ARTICLE 1. That said ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, on the 21st day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at Washington, in the District of Columbia, unmindful of the high duties of his office, of his oath of office, and of the requirement of the Constitution that he should take care that the laws be faithfully executed, did unlawfully and in violation of the Constitution and laws of the United States, issue an order in writing for the removal of EDWIN M. STANTON from the office of Secretary for the Department of War, said EDWIN M. STANTON having been, therefore, duly appointed and commissioned by and with the consent of the Senate of the United States as such Secretary, and said ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, on the 12th day of August, in the year of our Lord 1867, and during the recess of the said Senate, having suspended by his order EDWIN M. STANTON from said office, and within twenty days after the first day of the next meeting of the Senate, on the 12th day of December, in the year of our Lord aforesaid, having reported to said Senate such suspension, with the evidence and reasons for his action in the case, and the name of the person designated to perform the duties of such office temporarily, until the next meeting of the Senate, and said Senate thereafterward on the 13th day of January, in the year of our Lord 1868, having duly considered the evidence and reasons reported by said ANDREW JOHNSON for said suspension, did refuse to concur in said suspension, whereby and by force of the provisions of an act entitled an act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices, passed March 2, 1867, said EDWIN M. STANTON did forthwith resume the functions of his office, whereof the said ANDREW JOHNSON had then and there due notice, and said EDWIN M. STANTON by reason of the premises on said 21st day of February, was lawfully entitled to hold said office of Secretary for the Department of War, which said order for the removal of said EDWIN M. STANTON, is in Substance as follows, that is to say:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 21, 1868.

SIR: By virtue of the power and authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and laws of the United States, you are hereby removed from office as Secretary for the Department of War, and your functions as such will terminate upon receipt of this communication. You will transfer to Brevet Major-Gen. LORENZO THOMAS, Adjutant General of the Army, who has this day been authorized and empowered to act as Secretary of War *ad interim*, all records, books, papers, and other public property now in your custody and charge. Respectfully yours,

ANDREW JOHNSON.

To the Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, Washington, D. C.

Which order was unlawfully issued, with intent then and there to violate an act entitled, an act regulating the tenure of certain civil officers, passed March 21, 1867, and contrary to the provisions of said act and in violation thereof, and contrary to the provisions of the Constitution of the United States, and without the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, the said Senate then and there being in session, to remove said EDWIN M. STANTON from the office of Secretary for the Department of War, whereby said ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, did then and there commit and was guilty of a high misdemeanor in office.

ART. 2.—That on the said 21st day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at Washington, in the District of Columbia, said ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, unmindful of the high duties of his office, of his oath of office, and in violation of the Constitution of the United States, and contrary to the provisions of an act entitled an act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices, passed March 2, 1867, without the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, said Senate then and there being in session, and without authority of law, did appoint one LORENZO THOMAS to be Secretary of War *ad interim*, by issuing to said LORENZO THOMAS a letter of authority in substance as follows, that is to say:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 21, 1868.

SIR: Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON having been this day removed from office as Secretary for the Department of War, you are hereby authorized and empowered to act as Secretary of War *ad interim*, and will immediately enter upon the discharge of the duties pertaining to that office.

Mr. STANTON has been instructed to transfer to you all the records, books, papers and other public property now in his custody and charge.

Respectfully yours, ANDREW JOHNSON.

To Brevet Major-Gen. LORENZO THOMAS, Adjutant-General U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

Whereby the said ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, did then and there commit and was guilty of a high misdemeanor in office.

ART. 3.—That said ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, on the 21st day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at Washington, in the District of Columbia, did commit, and was guilty of a high misdemeanor in office, in this: That without authority of law, while the Senate of the United States was then and there in session, he did appoint one LORENZO THOMAS to be Secretary for the Department of War *ad interim*, without the advice and consent of the Senate, and in violation of the Constitution of the United States. No vacancy having happened in said office of Secretary for the Department of War during the recess of the Senate, and no vacancy existing in said office at the time, and which said appointment so made by the said ANDREW JOHNSON, of the said LORENZO THOMAS, is in substance as follows:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 21, 1868.

SIR: Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON having been this day removed from office as Secretary for the Department of War, you are hereby authorized and empowered to act as Secretary of War, *ad interim*, and will immediately enter upon the discharge of the duties pertaining to that office.

Mr. STANTON has been instructed to transfer to you all the records, books, papers and other public property now in his custody and charge.

Respectfully yours. ANDREW JOHNSON.

To Brevet Major-Gen. LORENZO THOMAS, Adjutant-General U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

ART. 4. That said ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, unmindful of the high duties of his office, and of his oath of office, in violation of the Constitution and laws of the United States on the twenty-first day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at Washington, in the District of Columbia, did unlawfully conspire with one LORENZO THOMAS, and with other persons to the House of Representatives unknown, with intent by intimidation and threats to hinder and prevent EDWIN M. STANTON, then and there the Secretary for the Department of War, duly appointed under the laws of the United States, from holding said office for Secretary of the Department of War, contrary to and in violation of the Constitution of the United States, and of the provision of an act, entitled "An act to define and punish certain conspiracies," approved July 21, 1861, whereby said ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, did then and there commit and was guilty of a high crime in office.

ART. 5. That the said ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, unmindful of the high duties of his office, and of his oath of office, on the 21st day of February, in the year of our Lord 1868, and on divers other days and times in said year, before the 28th day of said February, at Washington, in the District of Columbia, did unlawfully conspire with one LORENZO THOMAS, and with other persons to the House of Representatives unknown by force to prevent and hinder the execution of an act entitled an act regulating the tenure of certain civil officers, passed March 2, 1867, and in pursuance of said conspiracy did attempt to prevent EDWIN M. STANTON, then and there being Secretary for the Department of War, duly appointed and commissioned under the laws of the United States, from holding such office, whereby the said ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, did then and there commit and was guilty of a high misdemeanor in office.

ART. 6. That the said ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, unmindful of the duties of his high office and of his oath of office, on the twenty-first day of February, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at Washington, in the District of Columbia, did unlawfully conspire with one LORENZO THOMAS by force to seize and take possession of property of the United States in the War Department contrary to the provisions of an act entitled "An Act to define and punish certain conspiracies," approved July 31, 1861, and with intent to violate and disregard an act entitled "An Act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices," passed March 2, 1867, whereby said ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, did then and there commit a high crime in office.

ART. 7. That said ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, unmindful of the high duties of his office, and of his oath of office, on the 21st day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and on divers other days in said year, before the 28th day of February, at Washington, in the District of Columbia, did unlawfully conspire with one LORENZO THOMAS to prevent and hinder the execution of an act of the United States, entitled "An act regulating the Tenure of certain civil offices," passed March 5, 1867, and in pursuance of said conspiracy did unlawfully attempt to prevent EDWIN M. STANTON, then and there, being Secretary for the Department of War, under the laws of the United States from holding said office, to which he had been duly appointed and commissioned, whereby said ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, did then, and there commit, and was guilty of high misdemeanor in office.

ART. 8. That said ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, unmindful of the high duties of his office, and of his oath of office, on the 21st day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at Washington, in the District of Columbia, did unlawfully conspire with one LORENZO THOMAS to seize and take possession of the property of the United States in the War Department with intent to violate and disregard the act entitled "An act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices," passed March 2, 1867, whereby said ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, did then and there commit a high misdemeanor in office.

ART. 9. That said ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, unmindful of the high duties of his office and of his oath of office, with intent unlawfully to control the disbursement of the moneys appropriated for the military service and for the Department of War, on the 21st day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at Washington, in the District of Columbia, did unlawfully and contrary to the provisions of an act entitled an act regulating the tenure of certain civil officers, passed March 2, 1867, and in violation of the Constitution of the United States, and without the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, and while the Senate was then and there in session, there being no vacancy in the office of Secretary for the Department of War, appoint LORENZO THOMAS Secretary of War *ad interim*, and then and there deliver to said LORENZO THOMAS a letter of authority, in writing, in substance as follows, that is to say:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 21, 1868.

SIR: Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON having been this day removed from office as Secretary for the Department of War, you are hereby authorized and empowered to act as Secretary of War *ad interim*, and will immediately enter upon the discharge of the duties pertaining to that office. Mr. STANTON has been instructed to transfer to you all the records, books, papers and other public property now in his custody and charge.

Respectfully yours, ANDREW JOHNSON.

To Brevet Major-Gen. LORENZO THOMAS, Adjutant-General United States Army, Washington, D. C.

Whereby said ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, did then and there commit, and was guilty of high misdemeanor in office.

ART. 10. That said ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, on the 22d day of February, in the year of our Lord, 1868, at Washington, in the District of Columbia, in disregard of the Constitution and the laws of Congress duly enacted, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the United States, did bring before himself, then and there, WILLIAM H. EMORY, a Major-General by brevet in the army of the United States, actually in command of the Department of Washington, and the military forces thereof, and did then and there, as such Commander-in-Chief, declare to and instruct said EMORY, that part of a law of the United States, passed March 2, 1867, entitled an "Act making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending June 30, 1868, and for other purposes," especially the second section thereof, which provides, among other things, that "all orders and instructions relating to military operations issued by the President or Secretary of War shall be issued through the General of the Army, and in case of his inability through the next in rank," was unconstitutional and in contravention of the commission of said EMORY, and therefore not binding on him as an officer in the Army of the United States, which said provision of law had been theretofore duly and legally promulgated by general order for the government and direction of the Army of the United States, as the said ANDREW JOHNSON then and there well knew, with intent thereby to induce said EMORY in his official capacity as Commander of the Department of Washington to violate the provisions of said act, and to take and receive, act upon and obey such orders as he, the said ANDREW JOHNSON, might make and give, and which should not be issued through the General of the Army of the United States, according to the provisions of said act, whereby said ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, did then and there commit and was guilty of a high misdemeanor in office, and the House of Representatives by protestation, saving to themselves the liberty of exhibiting at any time hereafter any further articles or other accusation or impeachment against the said ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, and also of replying to his answer which he shall make to the articles herein preferred against him, and of offering proof to the same and every part thereof, and to all and every other article, accusation or impeachment which shall be exhibited by them as the case shall require, do demand that the said ANDREW JOHNSON may be put to answer the high crimes and misdemeanors in office herein charged against him, and that such proceedings, examinations, trials and judgments may be thereupon had and given as may be agreeable to law and justice.

THE ARTICLES CONSIDERED IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

The reading of the articles having been concluded, Mr. ELDRIDGE sought the floor, but the Speaker declined to recognize him, and the House at 2:35 went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, in the chair, in conformity with the prior order of the House on that subject, for the purpose of considering the articles of impeachment.

Mr. BOUTWELL then rose to state the general points of the articles. The Committee would observe, he said, that those articles, excepting the tenth, were founded on proof before the House. That tenth article was founded on the testimony of Gen. EMORY, which testimony was printed, and would at once be laid before the Committee. That testimony would show that in an interview between President JOHNSON and Gen. EMORY, the General had laid before the President a general order, containing extracts from the law requiring all orders to officers to be transmitted through the General of the Army. To which the President replied, that that order and law were not in conformity to the Constitution of the United States, or with his (Gen. EMORY's) commission. It was on that testimony that the tenth article was founded. The other articles were founded on matters connected with the attempt to remove Secretary STANTON, and were within the public knowledge. The Committee had met with a difficulty, which it became him now to present—that was, the description, so far as the office was concerned, of the person accused, whether as President of the United States or as Vice-President, discharging the duties of President. He thought that the description in the articles was the proper one. The Constitution had made a provision for the officer who was to preside on the impeachment of the President of the United States, but that officer was not required to preside on the impeachment of the Vice-President. He was of opinion that it was impossible to avoid possible difficulties in the matter. If ANDREW JOHNSON were arraigned as President of the United States, the Chief Justice would be called upon to preside on the trial; and if the President of the Court should decide against the description given, then the Court would have to be reorganized and further delay caused. If the House were to fail on the arrangement of these charges, he could not see how upon arraignment upon other charges, already known to the country, it could succeed. He knew there was a diversity of opinion among the people, but he understood that among the loyal people of the country there was a substantial agreement that the President should be impeached and removed on the charges against him. The Committee had no particular regard as to the articles presented, but would be governed by the decision of the House on the matter.

Mr. BURR rose to oppose the adoption of the articles. It seemed that at last the phials of radical wrath were to be poured on the head of the President of the United States. He characterized the whole movement as one in the interest of party, and that party centered around two men, one of them the Acting Secretary of War, E. M. STANTON, and the other the presiding officer of the Senate, BENJAMIN WADE. Assuming that these articles were to be sustained by the Senate, and that on the charges the verdict of guilty should be pronounced, what, then, would be the result? That a man who now was a candidate for such an office, and who had recently been repudiated by his own State for the Senate, was to succeed to the office of President. The people of the United States believed, and he believed, that the motive of Mr. JOHNSON in removing Mr. STANTON was to test the constitutionality of the Tenure of Office bill. He did not blame the President for removing STANTON from that office, but he blamed him only for having tolerated such a man in the Cabinet. Had STANTON possessed honesty, manliness or self respect, this disgraceful scene would never have been enacted on the face of the American Continent, as he would have voluntarily retired from the office. He felt, however, that it was not very safe to say much against the Acting Secretary of War so long as he had control of the bastiles to which he had consigned so many who had offended him during the war. He referred to the telegraphic message recently read in the House from a drunken Governor of his own State.

Mr. INGERSOLL called Mr. BURR to order, and denied the insinuation made against Gov. OGLESBY.

Mr. BURR said the gentleman might defend Gov. OGLESBY when he got the floor.

Mr. INGERSOLL said that it was not proper to slander one who was not a member of the House.

Mr. BURR trusted that OGLESBY never would be a member of this or any other House.

Mr. INGERSOLL thought it good for his colleague (Mr. BURR,) that Gov. OGLESBY was not here to-day.

Mr. BURR declined to yield to interruptions, and remarked that no sober man would have done what Gov. OGLESBY had done in sending the inflammatory telegram.

Mr. INGERSOLL having obtained the floor declared that R. J. OGLESBY was one of nature's noblemen; that no better, more patriotic or more upright man existed. The people of Illinois had indorsed him by nearly 60,000 majority against the Democratic competitor at the last Gubernatorial election. Whoever slandered Gov. OGLESBY slandered a man who carried a minie-ball fired from a rebel musket at Fort Donelson. Gov. OGLESBY had periled his life in defence of the Republic, and was notoriously a sober man, and was a man of brave, patriotic heart, but the Knights of the Golden Circle would assail him and strike him down.

Mr. BURR remarked that if his colleague (Mr. INGERSOLL) intended to say that he (BURR) was a Knight of the Golden Circle, he was falsifying.

Mr. INGERSOLL said he did not hear his colleague's remark.

Mr. BURR repeated it, and said that he trusted his colleague would understand him.

Mr. INGERSOLL said he had no insinuations to make against his colleague in reference to the Knights of the Golden Circle.

Mr. COOKE asked whether it was not true that all the Knights of the Golden Circle had voted with his colleague (BURR) against Gov. OGLESBY.

Mr. INGERSOLL could not answer positively, but he had no doubt that it was so.

Mr. BURR did not know anything about the Knights of the Golden Circle, but he did not think they were worse than the Loyal League, whose work had been mischief all the time.

Mr. BROMALL sustained the articles of impeachment and said that the time had come when ANDREW JOHNSON should be accepted as the autocrat of the country, or when Congress should do its duty under the Constitution. He went on to speak of political questions generally, and to defend Gov. OGLESBY against the assertions of Mr. BURR, but Mr. SPAULDING made the point of order that rambling political discussions were not in order in this debate, but that the debate must be confined to the articles of impeachment.

Mr. RANDALL inquired how that could be done when the House had only just heard the articles read.

The Chairman, Mr. DAWES, sustained the point of order, and Mr. BROMALL adapted himself to the ruling and went on to sustain the articles of impeachment.

Mr. ALLISON sustained the articles of impeachment, and hoped they would be substantially adopted by the House. There was no other course left to Congress but to proceed with the impeachment of ANDREW JOHNSON. He believed that even without the Tenure of Office law, the removal of the Secretary of War while the Senate was in session was an act of usurpation. There was no authority or warrant of law for that removal even though the Tenure of Office bill had never been thought of. That power of removal, without the consent of the Senate, if it existed, would possess all the germs of royalty, and might prove fatal to the Republic. The question involved in the matter was not a new one, for the President had signed the bill of March 2, 1867, the second section of which, declared that the General of the Army should not be removed by the President of the United States, without the consent of the Senate.

Mr. NICHOLSON asked whether the President had not protested against that section.

Mr. ALLISON replied that it was true the President had made some sort of protest about it. He argued, however, that if any removal from office were to be made by the President, it should be, above all others, officers of the army or navy, for the Constitution had expressly made him Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy.

Mr. RANDALL addressed the House next and said: Mr. Chairman—The few minutes allowed me to discuss this all important question, will enable me to do but partial justice to the subject. I am unwilling, however, that those whom I have the honor to represent should be silent on so august an occasion fraught with so much danger to the country. The President of the United States, in the presence of the people, solemnly obligated himself by oath not only that the laws should be executed, but also that he would preserve, protect and defend the Constitution. He believed that the power of removal under the Constitution is absolute in him, the Senate of the United States being advisory in appointments. Under this construction he removed Mr. STANTON as Secretary of War. The exercise of this power by the President, which to my mind is a plain constitutional prerogative, is made the pretext for his impeachment; proceedings in that direction are taken with hot and indecent haste, almost without any consideration, certainly without the opportunity for legitimate discussion; and for this mere difference of opinion as to what is the law, (about which there is a division of judgment even in the Republican Party,) he is arraigned as guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors, and you have pledged yourselves to make good these charges at the Bar of the Senate. The sanctity of individual oaths are nothing when they stand in the way of a reckless party object, intent on the removal of the obstacle out of the road that leads to the consolidation of the power of the two coordinate branches of the Government into the legislative branches, and then perhaps to an irremediable despotism. Surely an adherence to the terms and spirit of the Constitution, even if in conflict with a law which Mr. STANTON himself has declared to be unconstitutional, gives but a slight cause for this attempted revolutionary act. For my part, I can only say that were I the President, as I am a representative, I would defy, as I do here this day, any power on earth to intervene between myself and the people I represent for the inviolability of my oath of office.

Mr. KERR inquired of Mr. BOUTWELL whether there would be reported to the House any further testimony than that already printed.

Mr. BOUTWELL replied that the Committee had no purpose to report further testimony.

Mr. MYERS advocated the adoption of the articles. He commented on the threat contained in the closing part of Mr. WOODWARD's speech last Monday, and said that he understood that the gentleman had not pronounced that part of his speech, his time having terminated before he got so far, and that was the reason he had not been called to order for such language. He reviewed the facts leading to the present proceedings, and argued that the only remedy was the impeachment and removal of the President. ANDREW JOHNSON, allured by the worst features of Roman history, had called himself the Tribune of the people, while in fact he strove to grasp the fasces and the axe, and to assume the powers of Dictator. He denied that under the Constitution the President had the power of removal of officers while the Senate was in session, and quoted ALEXANDER HAMILTON as authority for that denial. If the removal of Mr. STANTON were tolerated, the dictatorship would be an accomplished fact, and the principles of a free people trodden under foot by the power of despotism.

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, spoke on the same side of the question. He said he had already twice expressed his views on the impeachment of the President, and had nothing to change or take back. He did not know that he could express the guilt of the President better than by quoting the language of the gentleman from Wisconsin, (Mr. ELDRIDGE,) some time since, in which he spoke of Congress and of the President as being *in pari delicto*, and said that they stood together as infamous usurpers of ungranted powers. He did not hold that the motive of the President was at all material, when he violated the Constitution or the law of the land, and he denied that the President could shield himself behind any plea of innocent motive. He illustrated the case of Mr. BUCHANAN, who held that the Government had no constitutional power to coerce a State, and asked whether, if Mr. BUCHANAN had had his full term then to serve, he would not have been liable if acting on that conscientious conviction of his mind, to impeachment and removal, so that the Republic might be saved. It made no difference, he said, whether the act of the President was, or was not, an indictable offence. If for any cause he was unfit for the office it was the right and duty of the Grand Inquest of the nation to eject him from the office, and he was glad that Congress had found time to devote to the performance of this duty.

Mr. VAN AUKEN next addressed the Committee against the adoption of the articles of impeachment. He asserted that what the House most feared was a thorough exposure of its acts in this matter, and therefore it was that such brief time was allowed for debate. Was the country, he asked, to be rocked to its foundations, merely because the President had, in the exercise of his lawful authority, undertaken the removal of EDWIN M. STANTON from the War Department? And yet this was what the Radical majority was doing.

Mr. STEVENS, of New-Hampshire, supported the articles of impeachment, and, in the course of his remarks, paid a compliment to the unsurpassed ability and loyalty of Mr. STANTON, who, he said, had filled his place as War Minister to the admiration of the loyal people of the country.

The debate was further continued by Mr. MORGAN against the impeachment and by Mr. MULLINS for it, the former claiming that none of the Senators who had voted for the resolution declaring that the President had no right of removal could sit as jurors on the trial of the President for that act, and that as to the tenth article, it does not deserve a moment's consideration.

Mr. MULLINS declared his belief that of the reasons why his life had been spared, when the missiles of death were flying quickly around, was that he might vote for the impeachment of ANDREW JOHNSON—a monster, who was riding over all the rights of the people, and usurping the legislative powers of the nation. He declared that monarchy and despotism lay at the bottom of the whole movement of ANDREW JOHNSON. A Czar of Russia had never exercised more despotic power.

Mr. JENCKS gave notice of his intention to offer an amendment to the articles of impeachment. He proposed, he said, to set up the facts alleged, and to couple them with the averment that the acts and declarations of the President show a criminal intent on his part to exercise the powers and authority of Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, in accordance with the rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces, in violation of the act of Congress and of the Constitution.

Mr. BOUTWELL suggested that Mr. JENCKES embody his views in a separate article, and Mr. JENCKES said that he would.

Mr. BUTLER obtained the floor, and then, at 5:30, the Committee took a recess till Monday morning at 10 o'clock, a notification being given by Mr. BLAINE that there would be a Republican caucus in the House at 8 o'clock this evening.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

Address of the Convention to the People of the State.

The Select Committee of ten, appointed to draft an address to the people, and to submit the form thereof to the Convention, do report the following:

IN CONVENTION, ALBANY, Feb. 28, 1868.

The delegates of the people in Convention assembled, to revise and amend the Constitution of the State, having ended their labors, present to the people for their adoption, an amended Constitution of fourteen articles, to be considered together.

They have presented for separate consideration a paragraph relative to suffrage for colored persons. The rejection of this by the people will not affect the harmony of the whole instrument, and if adopted, it will become a part of the Constitution without any derangement of that to which it is attached. In these fourteen articles we have provided for progress in agriculture, by requiring general laws giving the right of draining across adjoining lands.

We have provided new and stringent provision to stop bribery and improper influences at election and have required from each elector, upon challenge, to make oath that he is free from corrupt motive and practice, and we have provided in explicit and terms for a registry of voters by laws to be uniform in all cities.

We have reorganized the Legislature, so that the terms of office of all the Senators shall not expire at the same time, thereby securing in that body a new element of experience and stability, and to the end of greater capacity in the representative, have restored the plan of electing members of Assembly by counties; we have increased the compensation of members of the Legislature, as a means to their integrity, and increased their number to one hundred and thirty-nine, as a step toward the prevention of controlling combinations.

We have, to stop abuses in the disposition of public money by law, placed important restrictions upon the exercise of legislative powers; have confined it more to general legislation by positive inhibition upon the passage of special laws, and upon matters of local moment have provided for large power of legislation in boards of supervisors.

We have strengthened the veto power of the Governor by requiring a larger legislative vote to pass a bill in spite of his objections.

We have changed the time of the selection of the Secretary of State, Comptroller, Attorney-General and Treasurer, so that they shall be chosen at the same time with the Governor. We have changed the system of the care and management of the Canals by abolishing the offices of Canal Commissioners, and have discontinued certain Boards and officers having direction of the Canals, and have provided for an individual and substantial and single responsibility for official action in regard thereto, by creating one head to the Canal system, who is to be appointed by the Governor and Senate for five years, with large and important powers, and with the sole control of the Canals, and with the sole and immediate responsibility for its exercise. We have set guards against the making, in wicked ways and for evil purposes, of contracts for the maintenance of the canals.

We have created a court of claims for the adjudication of all demands against the State, and taken away the power of the Legislature to pass laws in relation to claims, thereby removing one prolific cause of frequent interested and sometimes improvident legislation; we have created a solicitor in this court to care for the interests of the State in the matters which come into this court; and we have abolished the office of Canal Appraiser.

We have materially changed the judicial system; we have made a permanent and efficient court of last resort, of seven Judges, to be elected for fourteen years, no elector to vote for more than five candidates; for a commission to dispose of the causes accumulated in the present Court of Appeals, thus relieving the suitors from that delay which is a denial of justice; for such an arrangement of the existing Supreme Court as will restrict the number of general terms, thus securing less diversity of decision, and have extended the term of office of Justices of the Supreme Court; we have made courts, by the Constitution, of the Superior Court of the City of New York, the Court of Common Pleas thereof, the Superior Court of Buffalo and the City Court of Brooklyn, continuing in office the present Judges thereof, and lengthening the term of their successors to fourteen years, and increase the number of Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of New-York. We have much enlarged the jurisdiction of the County Court and extended the term of office of the County Judge. We have provided that no Judge of Court of Appeals or Superior Court shall sit in review of his own decision, and forbidden certain Judges from practicing in courts and acting as referee.

We have provided for the relief of Surrogates' Courts in the counties of largest population, and generally have increased the working power of the courts, and by the extended term of office have made more independent and permanent and useful the Bench of the State.

We have also provided that in 1873 it shall be submitted to the people whether the Judges of the higher courts of record shall be appointed by the Governor rather than elected by the people.

We have made new provisions in regard to the organization and government of cities, by increasing the power and responsibility of the Mayor, by preventing members of the Common Council from holding any other office, and any city officer from being a member of the Legislature; by providing for the organization and government of cities by general laws, and forbidding special acts for such purpose, have restrained the power of the Common Council of any city to dispose of public money.

We have continued the constitutional provision as to the funds for the purposes of education, making them inviolate, and have also made inviolate the fund arising from the sale of the land scrip donated to the State by the General Government, and the fund known as the Cornell University Fund, and have commanded legislative provision for free instruction in the common schools of all between seven and twenty years of age.

We have materially changed the system of control of the States' prisons. We have abolished the offices of inspectors thereof, and have made instead an unpaid board of five persons to be appointed by the Governor and Senate for ten years; which Board shall appoint the Warden of each prison, who, in his turn, shall appoint his subordinates.

We have provided for an annual enrollment of the militia; for its division into an active and reserve force; for the formation of a national guard, not to exceed in time of peace thirty thousand men; for the election of brigadier-generals by field officers of brigades; for the expiration of all commissions in ten years from date, and for the organization of a reserve corps of officers to be composed by those retired at the end of ten years.

The financial article of the Constitution of 1848, with its salutary provisions of tried goodness, is in the main preserved, but we conceive that we have simplified its letter, and, led by its careful spirit, have provided that the State shall not in any way, save by bequest, own stock or shares in any corporation, or invest in the same. We have authorized the extension of the time for the payment of "the Bounty debt," so as to lessen the annual tax therefor and to spread its burden over a large space. We have made provision for an earlier application of the revenues of the canals to their improvement; we have required that there shall be a uniform and equal rate of assessment and taxation of real and personal estate.

Recognizing the strength of the public feeling, and deeply impressed thereby, we have made stringent provisions as to corruption in office, and as to bribery in officials; made practicable the trial and conviction of offenders; have put upon District-Attorneys the duty of prosecuting, under pains for negligence, and have provided for the payment by the State of the expenses of prosecutors against a State or legislative official for bribery in office. We have also enacted an oath for public officers as a guard against bribery at election.

These fourteen articles embrace all the provisions agreed upon in the Convention, and compose an entire Constitution for the State.

The discussions and conclusions of the Convention have not resulted in many or great changes in the theory of a State government, but have come principally to the amending of modes, the alteration of details, the putting stops upon abuses, and the well working of the whole by easing friction in the parts.

The Convention has conceived that as its amendments are numerous, affecting every article of the present Constitution, often dependent one upon another, and together making a Constitution, in the judgment of the Convention, complete and harmonious, it is not judicious or practicable to take any part from the others to be passed upon by the people separately. The Convention, therefore, present to the people the Constitution as a whole, as the form and manner which will enable the electors best to judge between the old and the new. The Convention believes that if its work shall find favor with the people, and shall by the people be adopted, that shaped by it the government of the State will be safe and beneficent, and the commonwealth, with the favor of the Ruler of all events, be borne forward for another generation in increasing happiness and prosperity.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

CHARLES J. FOLGER, Chairman.

DRUNKENNESS IN BOSTON.—Yesterday afternoon, in an oyster-saloon on Tremont-street, between the Museum and Court-street, two elegantly dressed young women engaged in a drunken fight. The police were called in, and arrested the girls, one of whom resisted and required two policemen to take her to the station-house, and the other was so intoxicated that she had to be put into an express-wagon. About the same time persons passing through Milk-street were witnesses of the sad sight of a lad twelve years of age, overcome with liquor, carried along by policemen, and followed by a crowd of other lads.—*Boston Traveller, Feb. 28.*

CURRENT LITERATURE.

THE KING OF YVETOT.

From Once a Week.

The Lords of the small seigniory of Yvetôt, in Normandy, claimed of ancient date the title of Kings. Beranger wrote the song about one of them in 1813, as a satire on Napoleon. It became very popular, and has more than once been rendered into English. Perhaps this new translation will not be unacceptable.

There was once a King, as I've heard my granny sing,
(Though we find but little trace of him in story,)
Who very late arose, very early sought repose,
And never slept the worse for want of glory.
And his little maid, Rosy, every night, to make him cosy,
With his cotton nightcap crowned him when she found him growing dozy.
Oh! this jolly little king of—no matter what countree—
Wasn't he a King such as other Kings should be?

With good appetite he'd munch breakfast, dinner, tea and lunch,
In his snug thatch'd palace daily;
And mounted on his ass, at an easy ambling pace,
Made the circuit of his little kingdom gaily.
His soul of fear no jot in for conspiracy or plotting,
And by his side, for body-guard, his bob-tailed doggie trotting.
Oh! this jolly little King of—no matter what countree—
Wasn't he a King such as other Kings should be?

He'd no costly tastes to gratify that his subjects didn't ratify,
Save a thirstiness invincible for tipple;—
But, you know, whate'er his zeal to promote his people's weal,
A king must eat and drink like other people.
So one bottle from each cask, where he dined, for tax he'd ask,
Without any prying gauger to assist him in the task.
Oh! this jolly little King of—no matter what countree—
Wasn't he a King such as other Kings should be?

For all petticoated folk he'd his ready smile and joke,
And the women's tastes he wonderfully suited;
And, with reason, in th' opinion of nine-tenths in his dominion,
He the father of his people was reputed:
And when, each quarter-day, he set his forces in array,
The only foe they shot at was the bloodless popinjay.
Oh! this jolly little King of—no matter what countree—
Wasn't he a King such as other Kings should be?

He took no thought or pains for enlarging his domains,
Never gave his honest neighbors molestation;
And—may other monarchs treasure his example—took but Pleasure
For the motto of his code of legislation.
And, until they laid him dead in his last low narrow bed,
For his sake no tear of sorrow e'er from mortal eye was shed.
Oh! this jolly little King of—no matter what countree—
Wasn't he a King such as other Kings should be?

Still his portrait hangs displayed, in the little realm he swayed,
In memory of his goodness and his bounty;
It swings merrily before a certain tavern door,
Where they draw the strongest liquor in the county.
And, on holidays and wakes, when the people revel makes,
They sing under it, in chorus, till the very welkin shakes,
Oh! this jolly little King of—no matter what countree—
Wasn't he a King such as other Kings should be?

THE VILLAGE CURE.

From Bentley's Miscellany.

Some twenty years ago there existed—in fact, we are not certain if there does not still exist—in the Rue Bourbon-Villeneuve, in Paris, a small restaurant known as that of Père Godot. The house was one of those culinary establishments which are utterly unknown to the large class of Parisians whose well-furnished purses permit them to partake daily of a comfortable breakfast and dinner. To breakfast or dine at Père Godot's, it was not essential to possess five francs, nor even twenty-two sous, the cost of a repast at Rameau's, or at the still more celebrated Flicoteaux's in the Quartier Latin.

At the loyal sign of Gagne-Petit the *habitués* dined *à la carte*, ordering a portion or half a portion, according to their means; and thus clerk, shop-boy, or grisette, could obtain a meal—such as it was—for from ten to fifteen sous. The said *habitués* did not trouble themselves with inquiries as to the mysteries of the dishes. In all great cities there are those who are obliged to content themselves with what they can get for their money. If they ventured to remonstrate, they would be told in the most affable manner possible that they could probably obtain what they wanted at the Café de Paris or the Café Anglais—an explanation which would, as invariably it did, excite the merriment of those sycophants who are always to be met with in every public establishment.

It was in the month of September, 1865. Six o'clock—the hour when all Paris sits down to dinner—had just struck. There were, however, only some five or six persons in Père Godot's when Horace walked in. Horace was a young man, of from thirty to thirty-two years of age, tall, thin and of gentlemanly appearance. His dress was perfectly simple, and yet attested that the wearer was well to do, from the very fact of the absence of all ostentation.

It was evidently his first visit paid to Père Godot's, for he looked around, scanning each separate party, manifesting at the same time unequivocal symptoms of disappointment at not finding some one there whom he expected. But his eyes were attracted in the course of his scrutiny by the sight of an old curé sitting at a table in the corner of the room. The hair of the aged minister of religion was perfectly white, but his countenance was so expressive of goodness and single-heartedness that it was impossible not to feel at once an interest in his person.

Horace could not resist the attraction, and, approaching, he saluted the old man in the most respectful manner:

"Would it be disagreeable, Sir," he said, "that I should take a seat at your table?"

"Disagreeable! by no means, Sir," replied the worthy old curé; "quite the contrary."

And as the young man took a seat opposite to him, the old man smiled with satisfaction.

"What will monsieur have?" interrupted Anastase, a precocious garçon of 14 years of age,—"a potage, or half a potage?"

"What you like," said Horace, annoyed at the interruption.

"A whole potage, then, for Monsieur. Does Monsieur take wine?"

Horace glanced to see if the priest was provided. His bottle had scarcely been touched.

"No, thank you, my boy, no wine," replied Horace.

The curé, in his turn, looked up inquiringly at his new friend. Horace was quietly unfolding his napkin. Anastase soon reappeared, bearing in triumph a julienne, in which potatoes tyrannized over all other vegetables. In a few minutes Horace had disposed of his julienne, just as the curé had finished with a kind of beef-steak, which had abused his patience grievously.

"You live in Paris?" observed the latter, by way of breaking the ice.

"Yes, Sir."

"Ah! a splendid city, Sir, superb! It is the first time in my life that I have visited the capital, and when I return to my little village in Normandy, I shall carry with me, I assure you, many pleasant reminiscences. But what are you doing?"

As Horace was listening to the priest, he had poured out half a tumbler of water.

"It is not good at your age to drink water," continued the curé, "and if you would oblige me—" The old man blushed slightly, and his hand failed in steadiness as he lifted up his bottle. "I shall never be able to drink all this myself," he said. And before Horace could reply he had filled up his tumbler with wine.

It was Horace's turn to blush now.

"You are really too good, Sir, and I do not know if I ought—"

"Bah!" said the curé. "I was dull at table by myself; you came to keep me company, and I must do what I can on my side to reciprocate your condescension. Besides, in Normandy, we don't drink much wine, and you do me a service in helping me to drink this. Had you not come, I might, perhaps, have committed an excess—I might have committed a sin!"

Horace smiled kindly, as Anastase brought a fricassee of chicken. A fricassee of chicken, at six sous, Horace thought could not come under the category of sinful gourmandizing. The friends—for they were friends by sympathy already, as if, indeed, they had known one another for years—conversed as they ate.

"What part of Normandy do you come from, father?" inquired Horace.

"From the department of the Eure. I am minister of Fleury sur l'Andelle, four leagues from Andelys. Do you know the country?"

"No, I do not."

"Fleury is but a poor village—too poor, alas! —and I had hoped, in coming to Paris —. But the cares of a poor village curé cannot interest you."

"Why so? Are they not as much worthy of sympathy as the cares of a poor artist of Paris?"

The old man looked at the younger with an expression of deep interest.

"You are an artist, are you? And what is your name?"

"Horace."

"Good! My name is Blondeau. You are right, my dear Horace. I will relate to you my grievances, and then you shall tell me yours. Who knows, if nothing else comes of our mutual confidences, perchance Heaven may suggest some good counsel."

"Yes, yes," exclaimed Horace, shaking the old man's hand. "Who knows but that some sweet pleasure may arise from the confidence we repose in one another?"

"And now, my child, I will tell you my history in two words," said the curé.

Horace sat with his elbows on the table, contemplating the features of the old man, animated by an angelic expression.

"You must know, then, my young friend, that I came to Paris in gladness of heart to inherit a small legacy—two thousand francs. You see, it was not much, and if I return sorrowfully to my village it is because the legacy has slipped through my fingers, made away with by a dishonest man, who knew that in committing a bad action it was Heaven he was robbing rather than an humble pastor, for he was well aware that the money was destined for the service of God."

A tear moistened the eye of the venerable priest.

"But," said Horace, "you have, at least, exposed the villainy of the man?"

The curé shook his head.

"It would have been of no use. The man has gone away, and even if found, it is not likely that the money would be recovered. Besides, I found that he had left behind him a wife and children in a state of destitution. It was enough that they should be unfortunate without dishonoring them; so, you understand, I, on the contrary, consoled them as best I could by mingling my tears with theirs."

"And by opening your purse to them, too, good father; I have no doubt of it?"

"Well, that was quite natural. They actually wanted bread. And that is my history, my young friend. I return as I came, with this exception, I had hopes when I started, I have none now."

"But, good father, would it be indiscreet to ask you what you intended to do with the two thousand francs which you came in quest of?"

"Had I obtained the two thousand francs," replied the curé, "it was my intention to have repaired the church steeple, which, in fact, only holds by a thread, and then to have built a good wall all round the cemetery, in place of the wooden palings which are falling to pieces. I should have been so happy to see the dear departed resting in quiet beneath the soil that I have blessed."

The old man wiped away another tear. Horace felt a difficulty in repressing his emotion.

"And then," continued the curé, sighing deeply, "I had dreamed even of a further acquisition, thanks to my inexhaustible two thousand francs. The church of Fleury does not possess a single picture,—not a Madonna, not one portrait of a saint,—and rich as I deemed myself about to be,—I know such things are by no means necessary for prayer,—but still, you see, a picture over the high altar would have been a great joy to me."

And again the worthy old priest remained for a moment or two buried in the deep grief awakened by regrets that all his fond hopes had been abruptly wrecked. Horace, on his side, was wrapped in silent reflection. Rousing himself at last, he took the old man by the hand.

"Come, father," he said, "do not give way to grief. As to the rebuilding of your steeple and the erection of a wall, are there no means among your parishioners?"

The curé shook his head.

"There are six hundred parishioners," he said, "and they are all as poor as their curé. There is one among them, who, if he chose—he is a builder, well-to-do, nay, wealthy—he could do it at half price—that miser Poupillier! Ah! he has no sympathy for either church or curé, or, I fear, even for the God whose worship they propitiate."

"O, his name is Poupillier, is it?" said Horace, rising up.

"Are you going?" exclaimed the priest. "My story has wearied you. And you promised to confide to me your troubles, too!"

"I have not forgotten, father, and I will keep my promise on some other occasion."

"Some other occasion? But, my dear young friend, I leave Paris this very evening at 9 o'clock."

"At 9 o'clock? And by what diligence?"

"By that of the Rue du Bouloi, close by. That is why I dined here."

"Well, then, I have a proposition to make to you," said Horace, bowing to the old curé. "This is it. I am an artist, as I have told you. Nothing detains me for the moment at Paris. I will just go home to get what is necessary to paint with, and a small change of clothes, and at 9 o'clock I will meet you at the office in the Rue du Bouloi. We will go together to Fleury sur l'Andelle. And in a month's time—ah, you must feed me for that extent of time, father; but I eat and drink discreetly, as you have seen—and in a month, if your steeple is not repaired, and if your dear dead ones do not sleep tranquilly behind a good wall, well! at all events, you shall have a picture—a saint or Madonna, as you determine—for an altar-piece. That I promise you. And who knows if the picture may not bring the church good luck; perchance Master Poupillier may feel his honor concerned in doing a good work likewise. Now, father dear, what do you say to my proposal? Does it meet your views? Will you take me with you?"

All the time that Horace had been speaking, the aged curé, who had got up from his chair, had never taken his sparkling eyes off him. As he concluded, he did not speak, but uttered an exclamation of pious gladness.

"Shall I take you?" he said, at last, seizing the artist by the hands; and then turning round he called for the garçon, and placing a five-franc piece in his hand: "Take! take!" he said; "two dinners, do you hear?—that of Monsieur and my own. I begin by taking charge of your support, you see," he whispered to Horace; "it is to show you that I accept your proposal with joy. O! a picture in my church. It shall be the Virgin and Child—eh, friend! If the subject is the same to you, that is what I covet. We live humbly; but you shall feed better than here, I promise you. The country air, too, will do you good, and improve your appetite. Don't forget the address, and be punctual," he added, as Horace was making his way to the threshhold. "You know the Rue du Bouloi?"

"Yes, yes! I will be there. Good-bye for the present."

"You are forgetting your change," shouted Anastase to the old curé, who, in his excitement, was going away without it. "Here are thirty sous."

The old man looked at the coin tendered, and said:

"Keep it: it is for you."

"All for me!" exclaimed Anastase, dumbfounded by such unusual generosity.

But the old curé, taking his way quietly toward the Rue de Bouloi, muttered to himself, "Oh! when one is happy, it is so easy to do good!"

At the time we are writing about, steam did not transport travelers and merchandise from one part of France to another with a rapidity which may be very advantageous to merchandise, but is certainly not favorable to travelers—we mean travelers who wish to see anything. The much-vaunted progress of modern times deprives us of a thousand pleasures, to procure what, after all, is a very dubious satisfaction. Quitting Paris, then by the 9 o'clock diligence to Evreux, the curé, Blondeau, and his friend the painter, Horace, did not arrive at Fleury till 7:30 the next morning. Fleury is a little village on the high road from Rouen to Paris. It is situated at the foot of a slope, on the right bank of the Andelle. The other side of the valley is more precipitous, and the road has to surmount the ascent in zigzags. From the summit the river presents a charming scene, winding as it does amid gardens and orchards, green meadows and brown fallow, flanked by hills cultivated to their very tops.

"Come, my dear friend," said the curé, delighted at finding himself back again, "in two minutes' time we shall be at home."

And the curé and the young man walked along the main street—which was indeed the only one, as in all other French villages—the first returning salutations of the peasantry, the second enjoying with the eye of an artist huts built of mud dried in the sun, with lichen-clad thatches, and little gardens in front. In less than two minutes they had reached the "Place," where was the church, and the presbytery—or, as we should say, the parsonage, and the Scotch, the manse—adjoined it.

The curé knocked at the door, which was at once opened by Mlle. Marguerite, the worthy pastor's old servant.

"Monsieur le curé! how fortunate!"

"Yes, ma bonne, it is I, and I do not come alone you see; I bring a friend with me."

Madgmoiselle Marguerite looked at Horace. Horace looked at Mademoiselle Marguerite. She was a little, thin, wrinkled old woman, but the expression of her face seemed to reflect the good nature of the curé.

"Since you bring him, Monsieur is welcome," said Marguerite, dropping a rustic courtesy. "Is Monsieur going to stop at our house?"

"As long as he likes, ma bonne. And now get us some breakfast, for Monsieur Horace and I are hungry."

"Ah! Monsieur's name is Horace?"

"Yes, ma bonne, and Horace will be a friend of yours, I hope, as he is already the friend of your master."

And so saying the artist offered his hand to the old bonne, which she at once seized upon, declaring that she loved him already, since he loved her master; and bidding him be seated, she started off to concoct a monster omelet.

"For now twenty years," observed the curé, when Margaret was gone, "she has been almost my only society. Her simple conversation, my breviary, a few roses in the garden—there, near the window—are my only resources. I need not say I do my duty too. I endeavor to instruct and enlighten those who will listen to me. I comfort those who are in suffering or affliction. I prepare them to meet their Creator when they shall die; and thus my own life glides on to its term."

"Like that of a good and holy man," observed Horace.

"Like that of a man who believes and loves," interrupted the curé.

Breakfast over, the curé proposed that Horace should select in his small house a room which he could adapt into a studio; but Horace took the old man's arm.

"Before we do anything for the church," he observed, "suppose we pay it a little visit. You have been so long away, I am sure it will be a pleasure to you, and I shall see where my picture wants to be placed."

"Thanks! thanks! my dear friend; you are right. Let us go at once to my poor church."

The poor church! The old curé spoke the truth. The walls were cracked and the steeple was tumbling down. The very stones beneath the porch were broken, and in places wanting. Within were whitewashed walls, wooden benches, a baptismal font of plaster, a pulpit of deal, and an altar like a sepulchre, with a great crucifix in brass. Yet was this village church, as it existed in 1835, the home of fervent prayer and of mild resignation. The cemetery stretched out behind the church, overshadowed by a few aged linden-trees. It was supposed to be inclosed by a few broken, rotten palings: but it was in reality open to all kinds of intrusions, even to the poultry, dogs and pigs of the village, and, according to the touching expression of the old curé, "his dear dead could not be at peace."

Horace, a young man, a Parisian and an artist—in other words, one who was touched with the great vice of all capitals, the spirit of scepticism—became pensive and even melancholy. He walked away from the dilapidated house of God by the side of the curé, musing in silence. But, as they turned into the street, they came upon a stout young peasant, whom the curé at once accosted:—

"Ah, is that you, Vignon? Well, are you getting wiser,—in a better frame of mind, my friend?"

Vignon, instead of replying, cast a jealous glance at Horace. There is nothing a French peasant abhors as much as superiority, except in an old man. Vignon was one of those discontented dispositions who could not even tolerate it in old age.

"Why, Monsieur le curé, as to that," he at last replied, "I think I have always been wise, and I don't see why you should always sermonize me more than others."

This was said in a tone of unmistakable impertinence.

"Instead of the rudeness with which you treat me, Vignon, you should not only respect me, but you should obey my teachings."

"O, as to that," said the young man, with a contemptuous sneer, "we know something better." And turning on his heel, he walked away.

"Poor fool!" murmured the curé. "He thinks himself strong because he can brave an old man's wrath."

"What is that animal?" inquired Horace.

"It is a fool. But a fool of the worst kind. Endowed with great strength, he fights every one who displeases him, even friends and parents. He knows no law but that of his own will. He not only never enters the poor little sacred edifice we have just visited, but a good girl of the parish, one of the most regular attendants, has been foolish enough to become attached to him, and ever since she has never passed the threshold of God. Alas! alas! two lost souls, I fear." And the big tears rolled down the old man's cheeks.

Horace listened to this other story of a village curé's troubles with an emotion which he would not before have believed to have been in his nature.

On their return to the presbytery, the curé and the artist, assisted by the ancient attendant, discussed arrangements for the future. The said presbytery was built of pebbles and mortar, and had but one floor, surmounted by a sloping roof, with a garret divided into two parts. This Horace selected for himself, notwithstanding prolonged opposition on the part both of the curé and of good Margaret.

"I shall have a whole apartment to myself," he replied to all their objections. "My bedroom and my study on the same floor. What can be better? There is light and air. I can rise early and work late. I shall be in nobody's way, and here I stay."

It was no use opposing so decided a resolve. Margaret set to work at once arranging the one room as a bedroom, while Horace, on his side, busied himself in setting up his easel, and disposing his canvas and his box.

"And is this all that is necessary to produce a *chef-d'œuvre*?" asked the old man, laughingly, as he examined the little bottles, the colors and the brushes.

"That is all," said Horace, laughing in reply. "A few feet of canvas, some brushes and colors, and —" But he hesitated.

"And what?" interrupted the curé.

"The genius," replied Horace, blushing.

"O, I had forgotten that," said the cure, naively. "Well," he added, on the point of withdrawing, "you can work here, for a month or three months if you like it, my dear friend; there is no necessity for hurry. These rooms belong to you, and no one shall touch a thing." And so saying, the curé and the servant left Horace to himself.

The young man went and opened the window. It was lined with ivy, clematis, and grapevines. Below were the old man's roses; beyond, orchards, woods and fields, and the river, winding like a silver snake embosomed in green foliage. Horace, refreshed by the cool air, fragrant with the perfume of flowers, muttered to himself: "How lucky I was to have gone into that restaurant of the Rue Bourbon-Villeneuve! And how pleased I am that, instead of finding there what I expected, I met this good old curé, who has infused a new sense of life into me!"

Horace had made one stipulation when he took up his quarters at the village curé's,—one stipulation only,—and that was, that no one should see his picture till it was finished. The old man, although he would have much liked to have been with his friend now and then, and to have watched him at his work, had, perforce, to yield to his request. Every morning Horace was up by 5 o'clock, when he took a walk till 7; then he worked till 10, which was breakfast hour, after which he withdrew again to his studio till 5. The evening was spent in chat with the curé, or in reading a chapter or two of Walter Scott, a few volumes of whose works he had brought with him. At 9 o'clock regularly he shook hands with his host, bade good night to Margaret, and in a few minutes was fast asleep in his bed. Just as if he had never been either a Parisian or an artist!

His morning walks, as his work proceeded, and his health improved—for early hours, regular habits, and country air, soon imparted a new vigor to his frame—had not been altogether fruitless. First, he had sought out the boor Vignon and his young betrothed. He had found them at first uncommunicative, and Vignon himself sullen and brutal. But Horace had two methods of procedure. What he could accomplish by conciliatory means was first proceeded with, and when these had no effect he had recourse to force. One morning Vignon had been unusually rude both to Horace, to his betrothed and to the young girl's mother. Horace took the opportunity to interfere decisively. Words led to blows, and the bully and terror of the village and the neighborhood was taught a lesson which he did not forget for a long time. From the time of this signal discomfiture of his vaunted prowess the bully became more humble, and finally, listening to the entreaties and recommendations of the Parisian, whom he could not but respect, however much he may have detested him at first, he became an altered man, steady at his work, civil in his manners, kind to his betrothed and her mother, and even respectful to the old curé.

Maître Poupillier was a more difficult customer to deal with. Worse than indifferent in matters of religion, boorish in manners, stubborn in opinion, and yet in a position as master-builder to defy interference or pressure from without, Horace managed, by meeting him at first on his own terms,—retorting rudeness for rudeness, and repaying independence of manner by a haughty indifference,—to make the rustic architect feel that he had to do with his equal, if not his superior. Having once ingratiated himself with the prosperous man of the village, Horace, knowing that appeals to respect the church or its worthy minister would be thrown away upon such a character, had recourse to the one susceptible point in Frenchmen and Japanese alike,—the point of honor. He exposed to him how he had torn himself from the pleasures of Paris to immure himself in a village presbytery, and for what?—to paint an altar-piece for what was, after all, the village church, where Poupillier's parents were wedded, and in whose cemetery they lay buried. He might be indifferent to the rites of the church, and entertain little or no respect for its venerable pastor; but would he, the only rich man of the place, stand by and see what might be justly termed his ancestral fane crumble to ruin, the steeple toppling over, and the cemetery palings waste away, for want of a few boards nailed together! By dint of such arguments, strolling at times in Poupillier's own house and workshop, and latterly over a glass of fragrant cider, Horace so won over the obdurate man, that he at length grumbled out compliance, and having once humbled himself to so unusual an extent, he set to work with a will, became interested in his task, more satisfied with himself, and, as a sequence, with those around him, and at length came to feel that it was more comforting to be on good terms with the church, the curé, the world, and himself, than live in sullen and morose hostility with all and everything.

If anybody was more astonished at the changes that were taking place in his little ministry, it was the worthy curé himself. He had heard one day a sob in his church; he had sought out the afflicted; it was the betrothed of Vignon; he led her to the confessional, and relieving her to the best of his ability of the burdens on her conscience, won back a lost sheep to the fold. But if his heart was gladdened by such a change, what was his surprise when, one fine day, old Margaret announced that Maitre Poupillier wished to speak to him, and after some conversation of a most unusually sympathetic character, declared that he was about to repair the church and build a wall round his cemetery at his own expense! It must be admitted that the simple and single-hearted old man was so astounded that he believed it a miraculous interposition of the Virgin—if not of Providence itself. A whole legion of angels must, in his estimation, have fallen down upon the house of the mason, to convert so obdurate a personage.

A month had elapsed since Horace had been settled at Fleury—working assiduously in his rustic garret—when a post-chaise arrived one morning, as the curé and artist were seated at breakfast. A servant in livery stepped out with an object of considerable dimensions, carefully wrapped in paper.

"For Monsieur Horace, Madame," said the servant to the curé's ancient domestic, who had hastened to the window at the accustomed sound of wheels.

"Ah! I know what it is," said Horace to his host; "it is my frame that they are bringing."

"What, in a post-chaise?" exclaimed the curé.

Horace contented himself with smiling. Margaret had, in the meantime, fastened upon the man-servant.

"He would take a little refreshment?"

"No, thank you!"

"Only a glass of cider?"

"No, thank you!"

"Who is your master?"

"Monsieur Horace."

"And how long have you been with him?" interpolated the curé, who had just come up; while Horace carried the frame up stairs.

"Three years."

The curé and his old servant looked at one another and shuddered. There was some unfathomable mystery in all this. What if Monsieur Horace was not, after all, the poor water-imbibing artist that he had represented himself to be! The thought was overwhelming. The painful perplexity was, however, quickly relieved by the well-known voice of Horace himself, shouting from the top of the stairs:

"Father! good Margaret! you can come and see the picture now; it is finished, and it is framed."

The old man and his ancient servant go up the staircase as they best could, and there in reality was the picture awaiting their inspection, turned to the light in its splendid frame of gold. They looked, and both uttered an exclamation of joy, surprise, admiration, and gratitude, at the same moment. There was the most ravishing portrait of Mary that can be imagined, holding her divine child in her arms; and kneeling at her feet were two saints, one of whom was the living picture of the old curé of Fleury. Margaret involuntarily went on her knees and began to pray; as to the old curé, tears of joy rolled down his cheeks.

"Ah!" he said, when he had sufficiently recovered his composure to be able to speak, "I understand now the miraculous conversion of Vignon, the repentance of his betrothed, the humiliation of Mons. Poupillier, and the repairs of the church. I see it all. It is the work of the same glorious hand that painted this adorable Virgin, and that portrait of the poor old curè, placed there in paradise before his time!"

There were high rejoicings in Fleury sur l'Andelle the following day. The church had been restored, the picture was to be inaugurated on the altar, a marriage ceremony was to be performed, the holy sacrament given to the faithful—nor, to the infinite delight of the worthy curé, was there one on that auspicious day who showed himself unworthy of its reception. That altar, simple as it was, was, after all, a loftier structure than the humble table—not higher than a stool—at which our Saviour and his disciples most probably partook of their last supper on the slopes of Olivet; and it was decorated by a noble work of art, painted especially for its exaltation. And if ever, reader, you feel curious to see that picture, and to know the name of the young artist who immured himself for a month in that rural village in order to paint it, you can go to Fleury sur l'Andelle The picture is still there, although the worthy pastor has long ago gone with his faithful attendant to his long home. Its fame has attracted many visitors, and the church is no longer in a dilapidated condition; it has, indeed, reason to bless the memory of a name celebrated from father to son, for now nigh two centuries.

The German Press.—As the Press in Germany now enjoys considerable freedom, and is capable and tolerably outspoken, the following account, as derived from continental writers, of the principal journals, the parties which they represent, and the views they take, may have some interest for our readers: "At Berlin the *Staats Anzeiger*, or *Moniteur Prussien*, is the official paper, and confines itself chiefly to the recording of decrees, judgments, &c. The *Norddeutsche Algemeine Zeitung*, or chief journal of the North of Germany, is regarded as the organ of Count Bismarck. The *Berliner Bœrsenblatt* is similar to our *Economist*, ond represents money and trade. The *Kreuzzeitung*, or *Gazette de la Croix*, and *Zeidler's Correpondenz* are the advocates of the feudal and clerical parties. The national liberal section is represented by the *Réforme*, which is edited by M. Meyer (M. Bamberger, an opulent and talented Jew of Mayence, is understood to be one of the chief contributors,) and the *National Zeitung*, proprietor M. Michaelis. For the moderate Democratic Party the *Volks Zeitung*, M. Duncker; while the *Zukunft*, or *Avenir*, founded by M. Jacobi, and edited by M. Guido Weiss, represents the Radical or Republican Democrats. There are also several others which may be said to represent the *bien pensants*, or peaceful Conservatives, as *Die Poste*, &c. In the large cities of Prussia thore are journals, both daily and weekly, of considerable ability and influence. The *Gazette de Cologne* is a financial journal largely supported in Rhenish Prussia. Its policy, to quote M. La Rigaudiere, is "to defend accomplished facts as all successful speculators ought to do." The *Rheinische Zeitung* is the organ of that party which advocates annexation and the rectification of frontiers. It is edited by Dr. H. Becker. The *Neue Kœnigsbürger Zeitung*, very ably conducted, has been a good deal at war with the authorities, and has suffered accordingly by numerous fines, confiscations, &c. At Gumbinnen and throughout Eastern Prussia the *Bürger* circulates widely. It is edited by M. Reitenbach-Plicken, and has distinguished itself by first bringing into notice the famishing state of the inhabitants in its locality. At Frankfort the Democratic party is well represented by the *Frankfurter Zeitung* and the *Frankfurter Journal*. In Saxony, at Leipsic, is the *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, a national and intensely Prussian newspaper. In Hamburg, the *Hamburger Nachrichtez* advocates the national Liberal policy, and the *Weser Zeitung*, published at Brême, is accredited to M. Bismarck. In Bavaria, the *Augsburger Allgemeine Zeitung* is regarded as having the best diplomatic intelligence; the *Woshenausgabe* is a kind of accompaniment to it, and contains literary writing often of a most superior kind. At Munich, the *Suddeatsche Press*, edited by M. J. Froebel, is supposed to be inspired by the Prince De Hohenlohe; the *Muncher Volksblatt* is an Ultramontane journal. At Carlsruhe, the *Badische Landes Zeitung* is anti-French and ultra-Prussian, and claims Alsace and Lorraine as rightful territory of the Fatherland. At Fribourg, the *Beobachter* (*L'Observateur*) is a clerical journal; and the *Oberrheinische Courier*, well edited by Dr. V. Mayer, belongs to the school of moderate Democracy. At Mannheim, the *Neuebadische Landeszeitung* is ultra-liberal. and has floated a good many *canards* in behalf of its party. At Stuttgart, the *Sschwabische Merkur* represents the moderate Liberals and the *bourgeois*. The *Beobachter*, conducted by M. Charles Mayer, belongs to the Democratic Party. Its articles are not without ability and have certainly the merit of courage. The above are the principal newspapers at present published in Germany. They are equally smaller in size and much lower in price than English papers, and cheaper even than the French. This is easily accounted for: in the first place the stamp duty is very trifling, and in the second, postage for newspapers is exceptionally small, and is in process of further reduction. It is regulated by the price of the journal, and was on the first of this year reduced by one-half throughout Prussia.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

HER DANCING.

BY COVENTRY PATMORE.

But there danced she, who from the leaven
Of ill preserved my heart and wit,—
All unawares, for she was heaven;
Others at best but fit for it.
I marked her step, with peace elate,
Her brow more beautiful than morn,
Her sometime air of girlish state,
Which sweetly waived its right to scorn
The giddy crowd;—she grave the while,
Although, as 't were beyond her will,
About her mouth the baby smile
That she was born with lingered still.
Her ball dress seemed a breathing mist,
From the fair form exhaled and shed,
Raised in the dance, with arm and wrist
All warmth and light, unbraceleted.
Her motion, feeling 't was beloved,
The pensive soul of tune expressed;
And O! what perfume, as she moved,
Came from the flowers in her breast!
Ah! none but I discerned her looks,
When in the whirl she passed me by;
For love is like a ghost, and brooks
Only the chosen seer's eye;
And who but she could once divine
The halo, and the happy trance,
When now her arm reposed on mine,
In all the pauses of the dance!
If either, for all else but one,
Was blinder than the mole that delves,
Dark lanterns for all else, we shone
But to each other, and ourselves.

MEXICAN LIFE.

The whole life of a Mexican bears the impress of a *dolce far niente*. He never hastens busily through the streets; his time is never taken up. They rise early; the ladies go in their thick veils to church, the gentlemen begin their morning ride. After the walk upon the Alameda, everyone goes home; they generally take a bath; and there are good and cleanly well-arranged public baths in all the streets of the city, as well as bathing-rooms in all the private dwellings. One often sees the Mexican women walking up and down the terraces of the houses to dry their long hair, which falls down like a mantle over their shoulders, and reaches almost to their feet. This daily washing of the hair has one disadvantage—that it has a bad effect upon its fine texture and equality of tint. The tails, as thick as one's arm, and originally black, which adorn the little heads of the Mexicans, assume at last a reddish hue. Time is dawdled away over the completion of the toilet; if there are children in the house they are superintended, but they are as gentle and quiet as their parents. I never saw such well brought up children anywhere as in Mexico; no noise, no strife is perceptible. The little beings are prematurely forward; they develop very quickly, and are extremely delicate. It is frightful how many children perish, even in the richest families, where they might have every luxury. And it is no wonder, when one considers the way in which they are brought up. The women are generally very weak, and there is nothing in their way of life to strengthen and invigorate them. They marry at 14 or 15 years of age; they are richly blessed with children; it is not uncommon for one mother to have 15 or 18; the children come very weak into the world, are usually nursed by their extremely delicate mothers, and even from their tenderest age are treated like dolls. Early in the morning, when the sun had just risen, and had in nowise dispersed the coldness of the night, which is very considerable, especially in the shade, I have seen the tiniest creatures smartly dressed and carried with bare neck and arms to the Alameda. They are entirely confided to young Indian girls, and even in the richest houses it is not the custom to give them over to the care of experienced women. In their earliest youth they are taken by their mother to drive in the Paseo at 6 o'clock, when I, for my part, was never able to dispense with a cloak, on account of the cool atmosphere of sunset; the little things sit half naked at the open carriage-windows, and then and there the irrational love of the parents thoughtlessly and unconsciously sacrifices the health of the children to vanity. As they grow up, they go to school for several hours of the day. I visited one establishment, and spoke to the superintendent, a French nun, who conducted the education of the girls with the help of several companions of the same order. She assured me she had never seen such quiet, obedient, well-disposed children as here; "Chez nous ce sont de petits diables, mais ici ce sont de petits anges," said she. But even at this early age they want the candor and thoughtless freedom of childhood. Their intelligence is very early awakened, and is often quite surprising for children of two and three years old; it quickly reaches a certain point, but after that it remains in a state of stagnation. "A douze ans, il's n'avancent plus," said the nun—a fine, active, energetic woman, masculine in manner, and of a warm, sympathetic heart. At eight or ten years old the poor children sit at the opera till midnight, struggling against sleep, their little heads adorned with artificial flowers. Many die very young; those who do not, especially the females, lead a hothouse life. Between 12 and 1 o'clock a luncheon is eaten, which chiefly consists of national dishes. "Tortillas" and "frijoles" take a prominent place at the tables of rich and poor. The first are pastry, made of ground maize, in the shape of a thin disk, as large as a plate, white and tasteless. Among the lower orders this takes the place of bread; they use it, too, slightly rolled up, instead of spoons. "Frijoles" are little black beans, which thrive particularly well in the neighborhood of Vera Cruz; when they have been cooked for a long time they take the color of chocolate, and make a very good and tasty food. A ragout of turkey (*guajolote*,) prepared with chilis, a kind of pepper, and tomatoes, or apples of paradise, is a favorite dish. Mixed with maize-flour wrapped up in maize-leaves, and steamed, it makes the best national dish—the tamales. On the whole, the cookery of Mexico is not very enticing to European palates and stomachs. Lard is used in great quantities in all the dishes, even in the sweet ones. A good soup is almost an unknown thing. Coffee, which grows here of the best kind, is so badly prepared that it is almost impossible to drink it. Chocolate, highly spiced with cinnamon, is, on the contrary, very good, and much drunk. The afternoon hours are spent in receiving and returning visits. I never saw any book in the hand of a lady, except her prayer-book, nor any work. They write letters, for the most part, with an unpracticed hand. Their ignorance is complete; they have not the smallest idea of geography and history. Europe to them consists of Spain, from whence they sprang; Rome, where the Pope rules; and Paris, from whence came their clothes. They have no conception of other countries or other nations, and they could not comprehend that French was not our native tongue. They have themselves but very faint notions of this language, but have made a little progress in it since the invasion of the French. In many houses there is no regular midday meal, a little chocolate or some one dish is prepared; they lead a very moderate life. Wine or beer is rarely drunk, but there is no want of pulque at the tables of the rich. When guests are invited there is no end to the number of dishes. In families where regular meal-times are observed, places are always laid for more than the members of the house, as some relation or friend is sure to drop in, who partakes of the meal uninvited, and is received at it with the greatest goodwill. After the hour at the Paseo, they drive to the theatre, if there happen to be an opera. They usually remain there *en famille*; and joined by a few confidential friends, they play cards, enjoy music, or chatter. The ladies take great delight in music, and have great talent for it; they play often very well on the piano, and have harmonious voices. When the young people assemble together they dance, and these informal enjoyments are called "Tertulias." The Mexicans delight in the family circle, and the relations between parents and children and brothers and sisters are very tender. There is one curious habit nearly universal in Mexico. A girl after her marriage does not follow her husband to his home, but he very often becomes a member to his wife's family. In this way a large circle is formed around the elders; daughters, sons-in-law, grandchildren, brothers and sisters-in-law, and cousins of all sorts, inhabit a house too small for their numbers, live upon the generosity of the head of the family, and pay him great respect. They seldom leave this family circle, or only do so to enter a similar one; their ideas remain very confined, and their interests turn almost exclusively upon their domestic concerns. In one point, however, we are very apt to do Mexican wives a great wrong, that is, in respect to their morality. Indeed, the bulwark of relations by which a young wife is surrounded acts to a great extent as a protection to her; but independently of that, I found them nearly always retiring; and rigid even to prudishness when strangers were inclined to be presumptuous. Their marriages are really domestic and happy; married people are always seen together; and the husband lavishes gifts on his wife, which is considered a special mark of attachment. There is no proof so striking of the virtue of the Mexican women as the great discontent of the French. Once when I asked a young Parisian, who had been sent to Mexico as a punishment for great extravagance, why it was supposed that gentlemen would spend less money there than in France, I received for reply, "A Paris on ne se ruine que pour les femmes, tandis qu'à Mexico elles n'existent pas pour nous." That there are exceptions I should not dispute, but such persons are received with great contempt. On this head there is a wide-spread mistrust of the French, and their bragging, when they have but trifling grounds for it, is much dreaded. The unmarried girls are allowed much more license; they are far more dressy, vain and coquettish; and are surrounded by suitors, with whom they associate without any restraint, and weave all sorts of love intrigues, in which rendezvous and a secret correspondence both play their parts. If a young man pays attentions to a girl for any length of time he passes as her *novio*. He is not, however, her betrothed, but only gains the right to accompany her in her rides, or to the Paseo, where the carriages stand often in long rows to enable their inmates to see the great world riding or driving by. He is allowed to take place at her side, to sit in her box at the theatre, to protect her, and to accompany her whenever she has need of an escort. No one has a right to be vexed if she shares her little favors amongst several "novios;" if at one time she attracts them by kindness, at another repels them by her coldness. The Mexican, on his side, exhibits great patience; his wooing, and the indecision of the "novia," last often for years; but if she at length listens to him and chooses him for her husband, then he may deem himself fortunate.—*From "The Court of Mexico," by the Countess Paula Kollonitz.*

The Queen and the Old Coachman.—One Saturday afternoon a smart Spring shower came on, and as I was going by the window I see a young lady and gentleman run pretty fast for shelter into my outhouse; so I goes to the front door and hollers out: "I say! you'd better come in here." So, upon that, in they came, and I was a going to show them into the parlor, when the young lady says, "Oh, I'd rather go into the kitchen, for I see you've a fire, and my shoes are rather wet." Well, I let her do as she liked; and as the fire was not an over good one, the young gentleman he begins to make it up by putting on some turf that lay handy, and by way of saying something good-natured-like, you know, he says, says he: "This is nice turf you've got." "Well, Sir," says I, "I don't think it very good; they've cut it too deep, quite down into the earth." So then he looks about him for something else to notice; and seeing those cups and saucers on the mantle-shelf, "You've got some old china," says he. "No, Sir," says I, "that's not china—it's delft; and before you were born, Sir, people thought a good deal of eating off delft, which, being the best ware they could get, they valued as we value china now." So then the young lady says, "You've a curious clock." "Yes," says I, "that really is a curiosity, for it was Pope's, and I bought it at a sale of his effects at Twickenham." So they both of 'em looked at it with a kind of interest, you know; and the young lady says, "Is it just as it was when Pope had it?" "Oh, no!" says I, "I've had it cleaned and done up." "Ah! that's a pity," says she, "for otherwise, I would have bought it of you." "Well, I thought this funny," but just then the young gentleman, who had gone to the front door, calls out, "It has left off raining now." "You can't justly tell whether it has or not, Sir," says I, "at the door, because the wind sets against the back of the house. If you'll go to the back door, you'll be able to see." So he goes to the back door, and directly he opened it, out darted his two dogs—a big and a little one—and began rolling themselves on my peppermint-bed. "Hallo, Sir!" says I: "Do you know I sell my peppermint?" So he laughed, and whistled them off, and says to the young lady. "It really has left off raining." Then they thanked me for giving them shelter and went away, and I was standing at the door, looking after them, when my old woman comes to me, all of a fuss, and says, "Those strangers have left their dogs behind, to dirty my floors." "Hallo, sir," I shouts after him; "you've left your dogs!" He looked about and whistled and they followed him. I saw them cut across the common to a little gate in the park paling, and stood thinking to myself, "Whoever can they be, that have got the master-key of that gate? Why, ten to one, it's the Queen and Prince Albert!" To think of that never having struck me! Yes, yes, I dare say it was, for he's tall and she's short, and they do go about with a greyhound and a terrier; but I didn't know they were expected down here just now. However, I'll just go up to the house with a basket of eggs, and then I shall know. So I went up with my basket of eggs, and, sure enough, the servants told me Her Majesty and the Prince had come down unexpectedly, and had gone out to walk directly after luncheon, and had been caught in the rain.—*The Quiver.*

Anecdote of the Great Duke.—Anecdotes of Wellington are "plentiful as blackberries," and books have been written to record his "sayings and doings," many of which will remind the reader of a reply made to a compiler by a celebrated critic: "Your book, Sir, contains much that is new, and much that is true; but that which is new is not true, and that which is true is not new." Let the following be taken as a specimen: "Of the Duke's perfect coolness on most trying occasions," writes Mr. Rogers, "Col. Gurwood gave this instance: He was once in danger of being drowned at sea. It was bedtime, when the Captain of the vessel came to him and said, 'It will soon be all over with us.' 'Very well,' answered the Duke, 'then I shall not take off my boots.'" Collected as Wellington was in danger he was never guilty of so irreverent a remark at such an awful moment. Another instance will suffice: A lady of rank once asked the Duke whether it was true that he had been surprised at Waterloo by Napoleon. "I never was surprised until now," was his characteristic reply. Now, these are very amusing stories, but they lack one great feature—truth; indeed, many of the anecdotes told of Wellington have been gleaned from jest books, and call to remembrance the epigram:

"There are jokes in your volume, which, looking it o'er,
It struck me I've met a good many before;
Joe Miller, for instance." "Well, well," muttered Pat,
"I suppose you don't think them the worse, Sir, for that."

In what I have undertaken I am anxious, as much as possible, to avoid egotism, for it is of my former chief, upon whose personal staff I served three years, that I am here to speak, and not of myself; but having been immediately connected with many of the incidents I have to relate, it is impossible entirely to avoid the offensive pronoun I. In my introduction to the great Duke will be seen the truth of the old saying, that important events spring from trifling causes. Newton's discovery of the principle of gravitation was brought about by the fall of an apple; the origin of gunpowder is attributed to the accidental friction of a piece of charcoal upon which salt had been dropped; and steam, which has aptly been termed water in an extraordinary state of perspiration, owes its discovery to the overboiling of a tea-kettle; and for the honor that was conferred upon me by Wellington, I am indebted to a feat of agility, a mere pantomimic trick. It was during the Christmas holidays, some fifty-five years ago, when my father was Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, that I first saw Sir Arthur Wellesley, at that time Irish Secretary. A brother of mine and a few young Westminster School friends were anxious to display our histrionic powers, and we prevailed upon our parents to let us get up an amateur performance in a large room at the Castle, admirably suited for the purpose. Our ambition was to shine in tragedy, so we selected Rowe's somewhat lachrymose "Jane Shore," and a comic performance to follow. One morning Wellesley entered the room during a rehearsal, while I, as *Lord Hastings*, was ranting away, pleading the cause of "Shore's unhappy wife." He remained a few minutes—a very few minutes, and as he was about to leave, he remarked to my mother, "I fear that the laughter of the audience will be so excited by the tragedy that they won't have a smile left for the farce." This remark, though not very flattering, produced its proper effect, and we compromised the affair by announcing scenes from the "Lady of the Lake."—*Lord William Lennox in The Quiver.*

King Rusty.—Such is the Foreign Office of Great Britain in the year 1867-8. We are governed by an old, worn-out, absurd system, which, for want of a better name, may be called "King Rusty." He is a pitiful king, without experience or magnanimity; taking pleasure in the pain and humiliation of others for wanton tyranny's sake, and most haughty as to his deportment; stolid, also, to a degree beyond human credibility. Abolition, suppression and entire annihilation represent the only possible cure for such a king; forbearance, patience, hope of amendment, being all exhausted to the last squeeze with him. King Rusty has his courtiers who koo-too before him, and do his bad bidding. They are noxious sorts of midges who buzz about clubs and dinner-tables, fetching and carrying, and staining where they settle. They maintain petty rancor for years and years, sting and bite at them constantly till they fester. They have cunning traditions to confound the simple. Abuses which are commonly supposed to have died out in England long ago crop again rankly in King Rusty. Let us take an instance: It is their fashionable defence to say that they must not be censured in Parliament, or their conduct questioned, because they are not present to defend themselves. But surely this argument is not true of the Press. Any man can defend himself there. Why do not they give an intelligent account of their public career in writing, in answer to the statements in the *Morning Post*, the *Pall Mall Gazette*, and the *Examiner*? The newspapers would be glad to have it, the public would be glad to read it, and they might state their own case under the advice and with the assistance of the law officers of the crown to keep them from tripping. It is probable that nothing can be a greater comfort to them than not to be in Parliament; for they would soon get turned inside out, mentally of morally, if they were. But this excuse is worn threadbare, and any of them who is able to speak up for himself and his friends must now do so, or let judgment go by default. The country will not be any longer cajoled by such shallow artifices as heretofore into attaching blame to the wrong persons. It will not allow King Rusty to shelve his victims nor to send them to Coventry, far from human speech and counsel. The whole story must come fairly out now. Public attention is roused, never to sleep again till we know who are our masters and who are not. It is a stale trick to tell us again the old stupid story about the sin of personalities. Personality, when justly and properly directed, is the only possible remedy for such complaints as ours. Our wounds have grown rank and foul; nothing but actual cautery will cleanse them. "Poor dear man!" society is wont to say of King Rusty in its wishy-washy jargon, "Poor dear man!" you know he is beneath argument. He is not worth so much nonest indignation "Besides," (this is always thought a clincher,) "he is really no worse than hosts of others."—*Dickens' "All the Year Round."*

REJECTED.

By Alice Cary.

Kiss me, though you make believe,—
Kiss me, though I almost know
You are kissing to deceive,—
Let the tide a moment flow
Backward, ere it rise and break
And bear me down,—for pity's sake!

Give me of your flowers, one leaf!
Give me of your smiles, one smile;
Backward hold this tide of grief
Just a moment, though the while
I should feel, and almost know,
You are jesting with my wo!

Whisper to me sweet and low!
Tell me how you sit and weave
Dreams about me, though I know
It is only make believe!
Just a moment,—though 'tis plain
You are trifling with my pain.

Standards and Banners.—The different kinds of ensigns anciently in use were standards, banners, pennons, guidons, pencels and lance flags. A figure of a dragon was in use by the Saxons at the time of the Conquest, and it appears to have been retained among their ensigns of war by the early Norman Princes. The Bayeux tapestry has preserved for us some of the earliest authentic examples. They were, for the most part, small in size, and generally terminated in three points. With the Crusades, when heraldry began to assume a definite form, flags became subject to established rules. Carrying a standard or banner in the battle-field was always considered a post of honor; and we frequently meet with instances of persons awarded with pensions for the valiant performance of that duty. The office of royal standard-bearer was usually granted for life, with a very large salary. Up to 1340 the royal standard of England was charged with three lions *passant-gardant* in pale, and in that year Edward III. began to bear the arms of England and France quarterly. The brass of Sir Simon de Felbrigge, K. G., presents an example of a royal banner. In the picture of the siege of Boulogne, *temp.* Henry VIII. engraved by the Society of Antiquaries from the fresco originally at Cowdray House, Sussex, Sir Anthony Browne, great standard bearer of England, is conspicuous, waving in his hand the King's standard, charged in chief with the dragon of Cadwallader, and near to the extremities of each point with the cross of St. George. In the twelfth and thirteenth centuries frequent mention is made of standards that were displayed from a species of car, which also conveyed them from place to place. The Battle of the Standard, in 1138, was so called from the car-standard which was brought into the field by the English; it was formed of a long pole placed on a car, having at its summit a silver pix, containing the Host, and beneath, three banners—those of St. Peter, St. John, of Beverly, and St. Wilfrid, of Ripon. At the battle of Lewes, in 1264, between Henry III. and his barons, "the King went forward to meet the enemy with unfurled banners, preceded by the royal ensign, which was called the dragon." When the revolted barons, with de Montford at their head, "had reached a place scarcely two miles distant from the town of Lewes, Simon de Montford, with his friends, ascended an eminence and placed his car thereon, and displayed his standard, fastening it securely to the car." Banners were quadrangular, like the present cavalry standards, which would be more correctly called banners. They were charged with the coats-of-arms of their owners, and not with any other device. The Roll of Caerlaverock gives the blazon of the banners of nearly 100 of the nobles and bannerets who were present at the siege with Edward I. in 1300.—*The British Army, by Sir S. D. Scott, Bart.*

Baron Rothschild Buying a Teniers.—The Paris correspondent of the London *Globe* tells the following story: "It is announced that Baron Rothschild, the elder, has just become possessor of a veritable Teniers. Some one, it appears, told him of the arrival of the picture at Paris, and of its being offered for sale; at the same time giving him proofs of its authenticity. The great banker, who, as becomes a man of his potent wealth, patronizes the fine arts, hurried off to the holder of the painting. 'I'll take it,' said he, after a hasty inspection—'how much?' 'One hundred thousand francs!' (£4,000 in our money.) 'A hundred thousand francs!' cried the Baron, as if such a sum were fearful even to mention; and he offered considerably less. 'No!' cried the owner, peremptorily. The High Priest of Mammon augmented his offer, but met with a refusal; increased it again, and was again refused. At last, groaning in the spirit, he proposed 50,000 francs. The man of the picture did not say 'No,' but neither did he say 'Yes.' In the hope of overcoming his hesitation, the banker produced a roll of notes, and selected 50 francs, of 1,090 francs each. He spread them out on the table, 'Behold,' he said, with emotion, 'fifty beautiful notes of 1,000 francs each.' The picture man did not take them. 'Fifty notes,' cried the Baron, 'worth infinitely more than their weight in gold—delightful for eye to see—precious for hand to grasp!' The possessor of the Teniers looked at them wofully; the Baron, on his part, gazed at them tenderly, and heaved a sigh. At last, after some bargaining, the mighty capitalist added a few notes to the fifty, and the picture was his. But, though glad to get the painting, he could not, as he went away, help casting a 'long, lingering look behind' on the 'beautiful' pieces of paper he had exchanged for it."

How Puddle and Blue-Blood Mix.—What principally disposed the Vicomte in favor of the coming mésalliance was, that, besides the wealth of the bridegroom, the whole proceeding had about it a character of barter that was serious and satisfactory. There was nothing sentimental in the whole concern. All was business-like and full of calculation. Had the unfortunate Monsieur Richard put himself in the light of an aspiring lover, of a man who, for the sake of becoming Felicie's husband, would sacrifice every other earthly consideration in life, it is probable that the young lady herself would have crushed his hopes with withering contempt, and it is certain that on such terms the Vicomte would never have consented to accept Monsieur Richard as his son-in-law. But the latter was wise enough to understand this, and he never once alluded to the possibility of his marriage being anything more than a business transaction. This put all parties at their ease, and made the situation clear and comprehensible. Mons. Richard having a very large fortune which, situated as he was, could be of no use to him, found means through the condescension of the Véracour family, of securing to himself a status in society and of being admitted to spend his money among people of birth and rank. This, of course, could not be purchased at too high a rate, and, in fact

Mons. RICHARD got it a vast deal too cheap. On the other hand, Mmme. FELICIE, instead of being condemned to lead a life of single blessedness in an out-of-the-way province, with not enough to live upon decently, acquired the free disposal of an income much exceeding that of the most fashionable ladies for several miles round. This was as it should be, and there was a sense of fitness in the fact of a Verancour enjoying a 100,000 francs a year.—*Saint Pauls.*

THE DUKE OF BRUNSWICK. — The Duke, during the period he lived in London, occupied Brunswick House, New-road, and enjoyed all the *agrémens* of town life. He mixed much in gay society, though permitting few intimacies, and was in his expenses a curious compound of extravagance and parsimony, of prodigality and avarice. While investing enormous sums in the purchase of precious stones and foreign stocks, he is said to have neglected paying accounts that had long been overdue. He executed a will in favor of Mr. DUNCOMBE, to whom he professed a profound attachment. The member for Finsbury had often given him good advice, and quite as frequently had endeavored to keep him out of scrapes; but whatever was the extent of regard these services may have inspired, His Royal Highness's detestation of his nearest relations influenced him more than anything in such a disposition of his property. Mr. Duncombe, by the provisions of this testament, was left the whole of the Duke's personalty, the value of which we will presently show. The will, which ordered that his body should be examined by physicians, then be embalmed and petrified, appears to have been made in good faith, and with the understanding that Mr. Duncombe was the heir, not only of what the testator possessed, but of all to which he had a claim—the securities, the precious stones, and the territory of his duchy. The provision in this document for the preservation of the testator's body after death, is one of those eccentric fancies to which the mind was constantly submitting. The process of petrefaction is so well known, particularly to the visitors at Knaresborough, that it need not be described. We are not aware, however, of its ever having before been selected for the purpose to which the Duke of Brunswick seemed desirous of applying it. As regards the bequests, they will doubtless be considered equally extravagant. They are only to be understood with reference to his Royal Highness's intense desire to disappoint the expectations of his relatives, and as, in the testator's opinion, a proper way of showing his sense of the inestimable services that had been rendered him by the legatee. To Mr. DUNCOMBE'S Secretary was confided every particular respecting the number, nature and value of this property; and he was to have charge of the whole in any emergency that should oblige its possessor to absent himself from its place of deposit, or require its removal. That emergency came in 1848, and the following narrative describes the feelings of its temporary custodian while taking possession: "Monday afternoon, March 13, 1848. On Saturday night I was occupied for five hours making a catalogue of the bonds, &c., now in my care. I have money to the amount of £200,000, and gems, &c., to of £90,000, and all was safe at my house this morning when I left, and I hope will be there when I return. You may say, 'Where is the rest?' I will tell you as far as I know. First the bankers have just purchased for him at a low figure £40,000 Russians: therefore, they have yet been delivered. Then Audlan has the £90,000 Three per cents. Frenet, which he is going to change in Paris for Five per Cents. Aridore, the Begian agent, has 62,000 Belgians to change either for others or to be paid off; but where the 64,000 Louisians are I know not—at least, I could not ask him too much, or he would have got frightened."—*The Life and Correspondence of Thomas Slingsby Duncombe.*

EPITAPHS.—As for the unintentionally grotesque epitaphs, they may be found in almost every churchyard in England. Now and then, when we hear of them, we have a suspicion that they are "too good to be true," but he who has had any experience of British monumental stupidity will hesitate to put limits to the absurdity it may display. The following are a few which we recall to mind, omitting such as we happen to have elsewhere seen in print. Can anything be more simply touching than the second line of this couplet in memory of John Daly, &c.:

"He died of a Quinsy,
And was buried at Binsy."

Or the third of this triplet:

"Here lieth wrapt in clay,
The body of William Wray
—I have no more to say."

There is certainly no lack of faith displayed in the following, which is, we believe, to be found in Sunbury churchyard:

"A—B—
Left Sunbury,
And started for Paradise,
June 25th, 18—."

Very different is the skoptical, not to say rollicking, tone of the inscription over a certain Gabriel John:

"Here lies the body of Gabriel John,
Who died in the year eighteen hundred and one.
Pray for his soul, or let it alone,
For it is all one to Gabriel John,
Who died in the year eighteen hundred and one."

There is a fearful weight of inuendo conveyed in this stern, brief notice in the churchyard of Cotton-Hackett, Worcestershire:

"Here lieth the body of John Galey in expectation of the Last Day.
What sort of a man he was, that day will discover."

We might rather have imagined such an epitaph for NAPOLEON III. than for the clerk of a quiet English parish. Here is a cruel remark on a doctor:

"Here lies the corpse of Dr. Chard,
Who filled the halt of this churchyard;"

and a still more unpardonable one on a lady, possibly of those loquacious tendencies too often harshly attributed to her sex:

"Here rests in silent clay,
Miss Arabella Young,
Who, on the 21st of May,
Began to hold her tongue."

This is as bad as the unkind hint conveyed in the following:

"Here lies Margaret Sexton,
Who never did aught to vex one.
Not like the woman under the next stone."

We know that next door neighbors living in towns are apt to dislike each other, and we have heard a gifted lady venture on the splendid scientific generalization that "people who live next door always play the piano badly." But it is rather too hard to cast covert sarcasms after the demise of both parties on "the woman under the next stone!"—*Temple Bar.*

THE DEATH OF CHATTERTON.—The youth having reached the metropolis, lodged first in Shoreditch and afterward in Brooke-street, Holborn. His conduct was now extraordinary: he wrote home declaring himself to be on the high-road to fame and fortune. In one letter he exultingly cried out, "Bravo, boys! up we go!" In another, written about a month before his death, he says: "My company is courted everywhere," and speaks of himself as the intimate associate of eminent persons. Yet, during a great part of this time, he was on the verge of absolute want. He had, indeed, obtained access to publishers, and his pocket-book contains various entries of sums paid for articles in magazines, but time was wanted to work his way, and starvation was gradually approaching. He lodged during the last ten weeks of his life at No. 4 Brooke-street, Holborn, in a "garret-room," where his landlady, "Mrs. ANGEL, *sack*-maker" (dress-maker,) gradually awoke to the conviction that her young and strange lodger was in a sad state of poverty. The weekly rent was indeed paid to the day, but the signs of want could not be mistaken. One loaf lasted him for a week, and a stale one was always bought. Two days before death came, the baker refused even the stale loaf, until three shillings and six-pence, then due, were paid. That money was found. A little more must have been obtained, as the next day the young man purchased from Mr. CROSS, a neighboring chemist, a little arsenic "for an experiment!" When about to go up to his room that evening, Aug. 24, Mrs. ANGEL was struck by a peculiar gentleness in his manner, and by his kissing her when he bade her "good night." The next morning, the young Bristol poet, the author of ROWLEY'S poems, was found dead, a suicide, in his eighteenth year. Alone, he had dreamed when a child, in Radcliffe's church; alone, he had toiled over his parchments in his little room in his mother's house; and alone, he died in the heart of London.—*The Quiver.*

ORGAN GRINDERS.—Count CHARLES ARRIVABENE has called the attention of the Italian Legislature to the white slave trade carried on in order to maintain the organ and monkey nuisance in this country and in the United States. In discussing the question Count ARRIVABENE says that a regularly constituted speculation fills the streets of London and New-York, and of other large cities both in Great Britain and America, with wretched little sufferers, half starved, shivering with cold and [illegible] who grind horrible organs to the exasperation of artists, students and head-workers of all kinds, and excite compassion and charity by the exhibition of their own misery and that of some pulmonary monkey or mangy marmoset—generally as ill-fed and as ill-used as themselves. He states that there exists in England a regular company, having at its head an Italian, who has made a large fortune by this vile and cruel traffic. The present centre of this company's operations is on the Papal territory, close to the Italian frontier, across which agents are dispatched into the mountainous and poor districts of the Modenese, Parmesan and Bolognese Appenines, where they are able to purchase, for a few crowns, children from the age of 7 or 8 to that of 15 or 16 years. Count ARRIVABENE draws a harrowing picture of the manner in which these young slaves are treated in the lowest quarters of London and New-York—huddled together in wretched cellars, wet, cold and hungry, and beaten and turned into the street when they do not bring home sufficient money to the men who farm them. Gen. MENABREA, in replying to Count ARRIVABENE'S statement, admitted the existence of the evil, and promised that the Government would do all in its power, in conjunction with the Governments of Great Britain and the United States, to abate it.—*London Paper.*

TRAINS IN INDIA.—As far as possible, trains are run early and late, and the midday heats are avoided, but to a certain extent trains must be worked at all times. Very few trains, however, run, compared with the working of an English line, and they are enormously long. Low speed and heavy loads are what is sought, and, to insure the latter, many of the carriages are built in two storys, so that double the number which its length alone would accommodate are carried. There are no seats in some of these, as, when there are, the natives will not sit upon them, but crowd in and squat upon the floor. It was at first very generally prophesied that the natives would not use the railway from religious prejudices; though how their holy books could have forbidden railways is not explained, but the result has strangely falsified this forecasting. In India 10 or 12 miles per day used to be considered a very fair rate, whether on horseback or on foot, as far as merchandise was concerned, for there were very few roads. As a low speed of 12 miles an hour would reach very nearly 300 miles per day, it is no wonder that the natives appreciated the railway far better than the English, with a wonderful system of turnpike roads already existing, could have done. There is no doubt, however, that something of superstition attaches in the native mind to the engine, for during the revolt, when stations were abandoned, I do not think there was an instance of an engine being destroyed. The people were afraid to touch them or get on them, though in many instances they took distant rifle-shots at them, in the hope of striking the monster in some vital part.—*Cassell's Magazine.*

AFFAIRS IN ITALY.

The Political World—The Rumored Intended Resignation of the King—The Disturbance at Padua—Admiral Farragut—Personal.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Tuesday, Feb. 11, 1868.

In the political world the past week has been so full of calm that it seems like a thoughtful pause, after the passionate excitements of months back. It may be only the tranquility to which new tempests are to succeed, but we are hopeful enough to believe that it is the calm of returning reason. Fewer severe words have been used in Parliament, and there have been no new threats to break heads or to break up the Ministry.

In fact, the present lapse from the almost passionate activity of some months ago, is not a good sign, as it seems a great deal like a lull of indifference. From a fruitless activity to a deadness equally sterile, may be a change producing neither gain nor loss, but the Deputies do not seem to be disposed even to make show of doing anything. Parliament is in session and half the members are absent from their places. Seventy deputies are away from their work, by permission formally obtained from the Chamber, and 161 absent without leave being obtained or asked. In short, in a House composed of nearly 500 members, only about one-half answer to their names when the roll is called.

THE CARNIVAL.

The preoccupation of the moment is the Carnival and the out and in-door amusements of which it is made up. It is almost an institution of the country, and, although it is not celebrated with the spirit of former years, an effort is made to keep it, if possible, from losing entirely its old *éclat*. Societies are formed to stimulate a rivalry of gayeties in the different cities, and here in Florence a list is published of premiums to be given to those who, by their good taste and liberal outlay, succeed in producing the most brilliant demonstrations. The King has subscribed, for this object, the sum of 3,000 francs. Private and public balls, the domino and the corso, are the elements which make up in great part this festive show which the Italians so highly prize. They would die of lassitude if they should lose it altogether.

RUMORS OF THE ABDICATION OF THE KING.

I am not able to tell you whether there is any better ground than before for the rumor of the King's intended abdication. But the belief grows stronger that the Sovereign will before long change his position in the political scene. It is pretty certain that both from policy and from choice he is ready to commit the office and its functions to his legitimate successor. It may be that in Prince HUMBERT there is no promise of superior political capacity, but his name is associated with no administrative blunders, and the freshness of his young aspirations and the generous impulses of a successor of the House of Savoy, appeal to the sympathies of the population. His approaching marriage is the best preparation for becoming the head of Italian political society as well as the dispenser of hospitalities in the royal residence. The influence of the father will be quite as great retired from active participation in affairs, and he will remain the object of as much respect and honor.

THE DISTURBANCE AT PADUA.

The affair at Padua continues to be talked about. The priests have found out that it is hardly safe to sing hymns in the churches in praise of victories won by the Pope's soldiers over GARIBALDI'S men. In the church fight it was almost admirable, according to the account, to see the priests sieze crosses, candlesticks and other furniture, with which to defend themselves against the blows of the University students. The sacerdotel class are determined to have the Pope for King, and to them VICTOR EMMANUEL is worse than a filibuster, while GARIBALDI is a brigand, which is one grade lower. This war of the elements will purify the air, as thunder and lightning do when the atmosphere is overcharged with electricity. But we naturally inquire how long this ecclesiastical and political *imperium in imperio* can exist with safety to the State. Meanwhile, a separation of the two Powers is insisted on with as much earnestness as ever.

ADMIRAL FARRAGUT.

Admiral FARRAGUT arrived here a few days ago from Spezzia, and will leave at the close of the week for Rome. The Admiral is accompanied by a number of his officers, who are improving their time by seeing what they can of Florence. Our Minister and Consul-General are active in extending official and friendly courtesies to our great Commander, and the general circle are ready enough to shout welcome to the brave old sea-dog. Before the week closes it is to be hoped the Admiral will receive as good an impression of the warmth of the admiration felt for him here as in any other city which he has visited.

Several hundred invitations are to be issued for a reception at the house of our Minister, and it is expected that the Ministers of the King's Council, other high officers of State, and many distinguished in this society, will be present. To-morrow the [illegible] with the King at the Pitti Palace, and American democracy and Italian royalty will for the first time for a long period shake hands.

As soon as Admiral FARRAGUT arrived on the Italian coast some new and absurd newspaper rumors—so many of which we have had lately—were put afloat; not, however, credited by any except those ill-informed persons who accept as truth everything they hear. The American commander, with his fleet, was to counterbalance the French naval force at Civita Vecchia, and give moral aid to the party acting, or ready to act, against Rome. One authority here used the argument, which ought to convince most people, that the Americans, having a whole Continent over which to extend their sway, will be little likely to meddle with the quarrels of Europe.

PERSONAL.

Among those recently arrived here are Mr. ROBERT C. WINTHROP, and troops of people of more or less fashion or fortune, with not so well-known names, coming from the north of Europe or the south of the Peninsula. Miss KELLOGG, the prima donna of the opera is here, and may sing during carnival at one of the theatres. ANGELICO.

LOUISIANA.

Dilatory Transaction of Business in the Convention—The Question of Taxation—Members Clamorous for their Pay—Debate on the Proposed Loan.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Saturday, Feb. 22, 1868.

The Convention has done very little the last few days. It could easily have finished its work a month ago, but it still continues in session. On Thursday, after the preliminary business had been gone through with, a resolution was adopted appointing a special committee of five to revise the style and arrangement of the Constitution, when the Convention adjourned until noon to-day. On assembling, a further adjournment until Monday was moved and carried. When it is remembered that each member receives $13 per day, (which they voted themselves,) and that the money is obtained by a forced tax upon this unfortunate and poverty-stricken people, such action is shameful.

While upon the tax question I may as well inclose the following ordinance offered by Judge COOLEY, of Pointe Coupee, "to extend the time for payment of the mill tax to the 1st of March next, and to authorize tax collectors to pay for advertising sales of delinquents' property out of the funds received under the tax."

Be it ordained, That the tax-payers of the parish of Orleans and Orleans right bank, and Jefferson, have until the 1st of March next to pay the tax of one mill per cent. levied by the ordinance of this Convention, dated 24th December, 1867, and that from and after the said 1st of March, all the taxes unpaid be a penalty by subsequent ordinances of this Convention, shall be exacted and collected by the different tax collectors and sheriffs of the above named places. That said tax collectors and sheriffs shall be authorized to pay out of any money in their hands, and belonging to said Convention tax, all bills contracted by them for advertising sales of property of said delinquent tax payers, as provided by ordinance of Jan. 4, 1868, and said bills shall be received by the Auditor of Public Accounts in settlements with them. That the said Collectors are authorized to receive, in payment of the tax aforesaid, warrants issued by the Convention other than those given to members and officers. Provided, said warrants are offered by the persons to whom they were issued and have not endorsed for taxes. That the Warrant Clerk issue in favor of the Auditor of Public Accounts and Treasurer of State Warrants for the sum of $500 to each as a compensation for the extra labor imposed upon them by the ordinances of this Convention.

The ordinance was adopted after a lengthy discussion, and as this, in a measure, expresses the public opinion and ideas upon the subject from the lips of the delegates themselves, I will furnish your readers with a synopsis of their remarks.

Mr. BLACKBURNE, (white,) proposed an amendment, which was objectionable to Judge COOLEY.

Mr. HARPER, (colored,) spoke in favor of extending the time mentioned, and of the obstinate manner in which the people refused to pay the tax. He said that business agencies of Northern houses in this city, representing millions, had received positive instructions not to pay the Convention tax; that the city railroad companies refused to pay it. As his (HARPER'S) number on the roll to be paid unfortunately happened to be 200, he was of opinion that at the least two years must elapse before he received any money upon his warrant.

Mr. BELDEN (white) said, that as many persons had come forward voluntarily and paid the tax, he was not in favor of exacting penalties. The people, contrary to the advice in the newspapers opposing the payment of the tax, had come forward and paid it, as they were convinced that tardiness would only incur them trouble and costs. BELDEN said the members did not intend to hold their warrants, but to get them discounted. He was in favor of the extension of time, especially as the Convention had passed the thirty per cent. additional pay.

Judge COOLEY rose and remarked that the so-called rebels had uniformly paid their tax; that the loyal parishes had not paid, and that the people had not come forward.

Mr. HARPER now offered an amendment to except the Orleans and Jefferson Parishes from the benefit of extension, and to extend the time in the country, as the people there required a longer time to pay their taxes.

Mr. HEMPSTEAD said the parish of Jefferson was loyal, and that the people were coming in crowds to pay the tax.

A colored member here remarked that he should vote against the ordinance, because it was offered by Judge COOLEY, who, he said, always offered ordinances to favor the rebels. HARPER'S amendment was lost, and the ordinance as given above adopted.

Judge COOLEY next called up "the memorial of the Georgia Convention praying Congress to loan the Southern planters $30,000,000, predicated on the hypothecated estates of the planters."

Mr. TINCHANT (colored) moved to postpone indefinitely.

Judge COOLEY disapproved of this, not out of personal interest, but for the welfare of the people of the State. The loan would benefit the freedmen as well as the planters, as the latter to-day were unable to work their lands, and the former had not the capital to invest in mules and implements to cultivate them. The result is that thousands of freedmen are turned loose without employment, the parish jails were filled with them, and it was for the purpose of affording employment to the vagrant negroes, and of keeping them at work and housed upon the plantations, that he believed in memorializing Congress for the loan. The chief of the freedmen, he continued, had advised a loan to the planters, principally for the benefit of the freedmen, as the planters would then afford them work. All that the speaker asked was that this Convention would add their approval to that of the Georgia Convention and the Bureau officers in the State.

Mr. CROMWELL (colored) was in favor of the loan, and agreed with the arguments of Judge COOLEY. He referred to the pouring in of freedmen to the cities and the evil consequences which followed, and expressed surprise that some of the leading Radicals—friends of the negroes—did not advocate the loan, as it was certain to prove a benefit to his race.

Mr. MURRELL (colored) was opposed to the loan, as it would benefit the planters, who have brought all the ruin on the country. He would, however, vote for it, if the word "planter" was changed into "farmer," not otherwise.

Mr. TINCHANT opposed the loan, as it would prove an instrument of power in the hands of the opponents and enemies of the freedmen, the planters and landowners as a class. He said that as the planters had come to terms, would it be wise to place them in power again? He thought not. The Freedmen's Bureau in this State, he said, was "an oppressive machine," and if Congress appointed the loan, it would not be administered to the advantage of the freedmen.

Mr. HEMPSTEAD was in favor of the loan because it emanated from a Radical Republican Convention, and in his opinion Congress would never entrust $30,000,000 into the hands of rebels. HEMPSTEAD advocated the Bureau, told how it got a bad name through the robbers and villains who had violated their trust. He remarked that Congress had no grea love for the planters of Louisiana, and if it gave the money it would be solely for the benefit of the freedmen.

As the mail is closing I will continue my letter to-morrow.

The Government and the Crow Indians.

FORT C. F. SMITH, M. T.,
Friday, Jan. 31, 1868.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In an issue of your paper some time during the month of November, 1867, I see a letter dated Fort Laramie, D. T., Nov. 12, 1867, which purports to be a report of the proceedings of the council held at that place by the Peace Commissioners with the Crow Indians. In one of the speeches the "BEAR'S TOOTH" is represented as saying: "I then went on the Big Horn to Fort Smith, and found that there were whites there. I went up to shake hands with the officers, but they replied by shoving their fists in my face and knocking me down."

Now, Mr. Editor, I have been at this post every day since it was established; was present when the "BEAR'S TOOTH" paid his first visit; saw his reception and I know that neither the Tongue [illegible] one any other Crow Indian was struck or mistreated by an officer. On the contrary, they have always been treated with that consideration which, on account of their friendship for the whites, they deserve.

The "BEAR'S TOOTH" visited the post to-day for the first time since I saw the letter spoken of above, and upon my telling him what I had seen in the papers, and asking him about it, he denied having said anything of the kind. He said that he told the Commissioners that some of his young men had come to the post, but had been denied admittance to be fort by some of our young men. He said that he had never been mistreated by the officers or men, but had always been well received by them.

The fact of some of his young men having been denied admittance can easily be explained. These were the first troops with whom the Crows had come in contact, and they were ignorant of their ways, and imagined that every white man was a trader, and as they had been accustomed when they went to a trading post to go in and out at pleasure, they thought they should have the same privilege here.

When there were many Indians at the post it was judged injudicious to permit many to enter, and the sentinels at those times were instructed to allow the chiefs and principal men only to come in. This duty they performed with great forbearance and politeness, and I have yet to hear that an Indian was mistreated by them.

As a simple act of justice, I would request that all papers that have published a report so damaging to the officers of this post and to the army at large, publish this explanatory card.

With great respect, your obedient servant,
GEO. M. TEMPLETON,
Captain Twenty-seventh United States Infantry.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

IN BANKRUPTCY—PROCEEDINGS TO OBTAIN DISCHARGE—EXAMINATION OF BANKRUPT PENDING.

In the matter of John Thompson.—In this case an order to show cause why the bankrupt should not be discharged was issued, and on the return day of the order the bankrupt, and an opposing creditor appeared. An examination of the bankrupt had previously been ordered and commenced, and was still pending. The attorney for the creditor therefore moved that the proceedings on the order to show cause be adjourned, pending the examination of the bankrupt.

The Register decided that the pendency of the examination of the bankrupt constitutes good cause under the sixth General Rule for adjourning the business of showing cause pursuant to the order to show cause, and that such adjournment can properly be made without requiring the creditors to file an appearance under Rule 24 objecting to the discharge.

He accordingly adjourned the business to a day agreed upon by the parties.

At the request of the bankrupt he certified his decision to the Court.

Held by the Court—That the decision of the Register was correct.

For the bankrupt, Mr. More; for creditor, Mr. Seixas.

TO OPPOSE DISCHARGE CREDITORS MUST PROVE THEIR CLAIMS.

In the Matter of Samuel M. Levy and Mark Levy.—In this case on the return of the order to show cause why the bankrupts should not be discharged, creditors who had not proved their claims appeared, and desired to file objections to the discharge, presenting an affidavit that they were fearful lest if they proved their claims they might discharge certain sureties who were liable for the bankrupts.

The bankrupts' attorneys objected to the receipt of the objections, and the Register decided that they could not be received unless the creditors should first prove their claims. On request the question was certified to the Court.

Held by the Court—That the Register was correct in his decision, if a creditor prove his debt against a bankrupt, the only effect, under section 21 of the act, is that he cannot afterward maintain a suit against the bankrupt on the debt, and that proceedings pending thereon against the bankrupt, and unsatisfied judgments already obtained thereon against the bankrupt, are discharged and surrendered by the proving of the debt. But the creditor may still sue any one else liable on the same debt, and proceedings pending against others thereon, and unsatisfied judgments already obtained against others thereon, are not affected, discharged or surrendered by the proving of the debt. In this respect the 21st section must be construed in connection with the 33d section, which provides that "no discharge granted under this act shall release, discharge, or affect any person liable for the same debt, for or with the bankrupt, either as partner, joint contractor, indorser, surety or otherwise." Neither the discharge of the bankrupt, nor any step taken by the creditor in the course of the proceedings in bankruptcy, in regard to his debt against the bankrupt, can have the effect to release, discharge, or affect any person liable for the same debt, for or with the bankrupt, either as partner, joint contractor, indorser, surety or otherwise.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT.—FEB. 29.

Before Judge Benedict.

THE DEVLIN CASE.

The arguments for a new trial in the case of John Devlin—recently convicted for having illegally acted as a wholesale dealer in spirits—were to have been heard this morning, but were postponed in consequence of the absence of Mr. District-Attorney Tracy, now in Washington. It is supposed the hearing of the arguments will take place on Wednesday next.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—FEB. 28.

Before Presiding Justice Barnard, and Judges Ingraham and Sutherland.

THE "STILLWELL ACT"—THE CITY JUDGE HAS NO JURISDICTION IN PROCEEDINGS UNDER IT—IMPORTANT GENERAL TERM DECISION.

In the matter of the application of Marquis D. L. Sharkey to be discharged from prison on a writ of habeas corpus.—The Supreme Court has just rendered an important decision in regard to the jurisdiction of the City Judge of New-York in proceedings under the non-imprisonment act of 1831, entitled an "Act to abolish imprisonment for debt," and more recently known as the "Stillwell act." Mr. Marquis D. L. Sharkey, a judgment debtor, was imprisoned on the 22d of March, 1867, under and by virtue of this act. He was charged with having failed to show in what way he had disposed of about $350,000 of which he was possessed some two years ago. Mr. William Goodwin obtained a judgment against him of $178,000, and it was at the instance of Mr. G. that Mr. Sharkey was put in Eldridge-street Jail, where he has been confined nearly a year. The original proceedings were instituted before City Judge Russel, and that magistrate after a hearing, issued the warrant of commitment. During the year Mr. Sharkey's case has been presented to at least four Judges of the Supreme Court at Special Term: also before one Judge of the Common Pleas, and before Judge Jones of the Superior Court. All the Judges at Special Term refused to discharge the prisoner. From the decision of Judge Jones, of the Superior Court, a *certiorari* was sued out, and the whole proceedings brought before the Supreme Court at General Term. The case was there argued at length by able counsel, and now the General Term of the Supreme Court, by a majority of the members who heard the argument, have decided to discharge Mr. Sharkey on the ground that the City Judge had no jurisdiction, thus reversing the decision of all the Judges at Special Term.

We herewith print the able and exhaustive opinion of Judge Sutherland. The profession generally will find in it much that is valuable, as to the construction of statutes, and the powers of some of the courts of this city.

SUTHERLAND, J.—The prisoner was committed to and imprisoned in the County Jail, under a commitment by City Judge Russel, purporting to have been made under the Act of April 26, 1831, commonly called the "Stillwell act." Application was made in his behalf to Judge Jones, of the Superior Court, for a writ of *habeas corpus*, which writ was granted, returnable before that Judge. On the return day, the Sheriff produced the prisoner, and the opposing creditor also appeared, and the Sheriff made a return to which he attached a copy of the warrant of City Judge Russel, under which he originally arrested the prisoner and held him until he received the commitment of Judge Russel, under which he then held the prisoner, a copy of which commitment he also attached to his return. The warrant and commitment purported to have been issued under the said act of 1831, commonly called the "Stillwell act," on the application of Wm. H. Goodwin, a judgment creditor. The prisoner demurred *ore tenus* to the return, and insisted that he ought to be discharged on three grounds: 1. That the act of 1831 had in effect been repealed by the provisions of the Code. 2. That City Judge Russel had no jurisdiction to entertain proceedings under the act of 1831, and 3. That the commitment was defective in not specifying any property or money, or rights in action, that the prisoner was adjudged to have concealed, or to have unjustly refused to apply to the payment of the judgment against him, or any property that he had assigned, disposed of or removed, with the intent to defraud his creditors.

After argument, Judge Jones decided, first, that the act of 1831 had not been repealed, 2d, That Judge Russel, as City Judge, had competent jurisdiction to entertain proceedings under the act. 3d, That the commitment was not defective in form, and therefore discharged the writ of *habeas corpus* and remanded the prisoner to the custody of the Sheriff. The proceedings before Judge Jones on the *habeas corpus* have been brought here for review by *certiorari*. The three questions argued before Judge Jones, and decided by him, are the only questions which have been argued here, and which are to be decided by us.

1. Has the act of 1831 been repealed by the Code, or by any provision or provisions of the Code? Section 178 of the Code declares that "no person shall be arrested in a civil action except as prescribed by this act," but in the same section immediately following is this provision: "But this provision shall not affect the act to abolish imprisonment for debt, and to punish fraudulent debtors, passed April 26, 1831, or any act amending the same, nor shall it apply to proceedings for contempt.

In view of this express provision of the Code I do not see how it can be said that the act of 1831 has been repealed by the Code, or any provision or provisions of it. I think Judge Jones shows satisfactorily in his opinion on this matter, that only such provisions or parts of the act of 1831 are inconsistent with the Code, or one or more of such provisions, are repealed by the Code; that he shows that those provisions of the act of 1831 which, if Judge Russel, as City Judge, had jurisdiction to entertain the proceedings under the act of 1831, and to make the commitment, authorized it, or we must presume in this case, were not repealed. Certainly there may be two processes or remedies for the same wrong, or for the collection of the same debt. Certainly two different processes, under different laws, issued by the same Judge, or officer, or by different Judges or officers, for remedying the same wrong or collecting the same debt, may be issued without being inconsistent with each other, and without the jurisdiction or power to issue, the one last issued, being at all impaired or affected by the fact that the other had been *issued*; but it by no means follows that a debtor charged with a fraudulent disposition or concealment of his property to avoid the payment of a debt can be *arrested* and imprisoned for such fraudulent disposition or concealment at the instance of his creditor, both under the Stillwell act and under the Code. Nor does Judge Jones, in his opinion in this matter, say or intimate that he could. I think Judge Jones decided the first question correctly.

Second—Had Judge Russel, as City Judge, jurisdiction to entertain the proceedings before him under the "Stillwell act?" This question assumes the regularity of the proceedings, if be, as City Judge, had jurisdiction in such a case. The question is important, and I have given it a careful examination, and though it may not be entirely free from doubt, yet I must say that I am quite clearly of the opinion that Judge Russel, as City Judge, had no jurisdiction. The office of City Judge was created by the act of April 5, 1860, (chap. 304,) and that act (sec. 5) declares that "all the judicial powers vested in the Recorder of the City of New-York" are thereby conferred on the City Judge, and that he "shall, concurrently with the said Recorder, perform and discharge all judicial duties imposed upon such Recorder." By the Revised Statutes, (2 Rev. Stat., 281, sec. 32,) "every Recorder of a city, and every Judge of the County Court of any county" of the degree of counselor in the Supreme Court, were, by virtue of their respective offices, Supreme Court Commissioners. There is no doubt that the Recorders of the City of New-York of the degree of counselors, up to the time of the Constitution of 1846 taking effect, had power under the Revised Statutes as Supreme Court Commissioners to entertain proceedings under the "Stillwell act." But the Constitution of 1846 abolished the office of Supreme Court Commissioner, from and after the first Monday in July, 1847, and the case of Renard *vs.* Hargous, 3 Kernan; 269, is a conclusive authority for saying that the Recorder of the City of New-York at that time, if he was a Supreme Court Commissioner—that is, if he was of the degree of counselor—ceased to be a Supreme Court Commissioner by the constitutional abolition of the office. I think Hayner *vs.* James, 17 N. Y. R., 316, sufficient authority for saying that notwithstanding the abolition of the office of Supreme Court Commissioner by the Constitution of 1846, the Legislature has the constitutional power to confer on the City Judge or the Recorder of the City of New-York, jurisdiction to entertain proceedings under the "Stillwell act." The question is whether since the abolition of the office of Supreme Court Commissioner, the Legislature has done so. The only act which has been, or probably could be, referred to as conferring this jurisdiction on the Recorder or City Judge, is the act of Feb. 18, 1848. (Laws of 1848, p. 66.) The second section of this act provides that applications made to the Court of April 26, 1831, and the acts amending the same, "may be made to any Judge of a court of record in any county in which the judgment on which the complaint is grounded is docketed, and in which the defendant resides." The section probably only confers jurisdiction under the act of 1831, where the application is made by a judgment creditor. In this case it appears from the commitment that the claim or debt of the creditor was a judgment of the Supreme Court docketed in the County of New-York.

If the Legislature by the act of 1848 intended to confer on the Recorder of the City of New-York jurisdiction under the act of 1831, when the application was made by a judgment creditor whose judgment had been docketed in the County of New-York, then it must be conceded, I think, in this case that the City Judge had jurisdiction to entertain the proceedings before him on Goodwin's application, either directly under the act of 1848, or indirectly, under it through the act of 1850 creating the office of City Judge. Did then the Legislature by the act of 1848 intend to confer the jurisdiction on the Recorder of the City of New-York? This is simply a question of construction, or intention. In Hayner *vs.* James, 17 N. Y., before referred to, the question was simply one of legislative power. There was no question of intention. The act gave the jurisdiction in words to the "Recorder of the City of Troy." No doubt the Court of General Sessions of the Peace of the City and County of New-York, when the act of Feb. 18, 1848, was passed, and now, was and is a court of record, and so were and are the Courts of Sessions of other counties. And no doubt the Recorder of the City of New-York could be by the name of his office of Recorder, in fact a Judge of the Court of General Sessions of the Peace of the City and County of New-York, but the question is, was and is the Recorder of the City of New-York a Judge of a court of record within the meaning of the second section of said act.

The office of Recorder of the City of New-York is an ancient charter office. By the charter, the person holding the office of Recorder had, by the charter name of his office, various charter powers. He was a member of the Common Council, and had power to convene it; he, with the Mayor, Deputy Mayor and Aldermen, or with any three of them, was authorized to hold Courts of General Sessions of the Peace. He and the Mayor and Aldermen were also Justices of the Oyer and Terminer and Jail Delivery, and, with any three or more of the Aldermen, was authorized to hold a court of record for the trial of civil causes arising within the City. He had all these powers by the name of his office of Recorder. These charter powers have been so modified, enlarged, altered or superseded by legislation since the Revolution, that now it may be said that the charter powers of the Recorder have been merged in subsequent legislation. By the act of Feb. 5, 1787, section 5, the Mayor, Recorder and Aldermen of the City of New-York, or any three of them, the Mayor or Recorder being one, were authorized to hold Courts of General Sessions of the Peace and Mayor's Courts. The act of Feb. 22, 1788, chap. 36, gave the Mayor, Recorder and Aldermen of the City of New-York authority, with a Justice of the Supreme Court, to hold Courts of Oyer and Terminer and Jail Delivery in the City of New-York. The act of Feb. 27, 1821, chap. 73, provided for the appointment of a First Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, commonly called the Mayor's Court, and by that act (sec. 8) such First Judge and the Mayor, Recorder and Aldermen, or any three of them—the First Judge, Mayor or Recorder being one—had power to hold Courts of General Sessions of the Peace in and for the City and County of New-York, and section 2 of the same act declared such First Judge and the Mayor, Recorder and Aldermen of said City to be Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, and authorized such First Judge, or the Mayor or Recorder, to hold such Court alone, or with one or more of the said Judges. By that act (sec. 11) it was made the special duty of the First Judge to hold the Court of Common Pleas, and the special duty of the Recorder to hold the Court of General Sessions. The Revised Statutes substantially continued the organizations under the act of 1821, of the Courts of Common Pleas and General Sessions in the City of New-York, and continued the special duty of the First Judge to hold the Court of Common Pleas, and the special duty of the Recorder to hold the Court of General Sessions. (2 R. S., 215, 216; sections 22, 23, 27, 28.) By the Revised Statutes, (2 R. S., 217, sec. 30,) it was made the duty of two of the Aldermen, when notified or required, to attend as Judges of the Court of General Sessions. The act of May 13, 1847, (chap. 255,) provided for the election of three Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the city and County of New-York. The result of the charter provisions and legislative acts which have been referred to was, that when the act of Feb. 18, 1848, was passed, the three elected Judges and the Mayor, Recorder and Aldermen were declared by law to be Judges of the Court of Common Pleas in the City of New-York, but the Court could be held by the three elected Judges, Mayor or Recorder, either alone or with one or more of the other Judges, though it was the special duty of the three elected Judges to hold the Court; and the three elected Judges of the Common Pleas, and the Mayor, Recorder and Aldermen, or any three of them—one of the three being one of the three elected Judges—Mayor or Recorder, were declared by law to have power to hold Courts of General Sessions in and for the City and County of New-York, though it was the special duty of the Recorder to hold such Courts of General Sessions.

Now, were the Mayor and Aldermen Judges of courts of record within the meaning of section 2 of the act of 1848? Did the Legislature by that act intend to confer on them the jurisdiction conferred in general words on Judges of courts of record by that section? These questions must be answered in the negative. Why? Plainly because neither the Mayor nor Aldermen were commonly called *Judges*. Even when sitting as Judges and exercising their judicial functions, they were not commonly called Judges or Judges of courts of record. They were commonly called, and known and spoken of by their charter official names, even when acting as Judges of either court. And what more natural? A reference to the provisions of the charter and acts of the Legislature, which have been mentioned, will show that all the judicial powers given to the Mayor were given to him as Mayor by the name of his charter office, and that all the judicial powers given to the Aldermen were given to them as Aldermen by the name of their charter office. It may be said that the judicial functions of the Mayor and Aldermen were attached to their charter offices. What more natural or probable then, than that they should retain their charter official names, even when acting as Judges? And it is not to be presumed that section 2 of the act of 1848 was worded after the charter provisions and acts of the Legislature, which have been referred to, had been looked up and searched into and considered for the purpose of finding out who or what city charter officers had power to hold or sit as Judges in courts of record in the City of New-York. It is not to be presumed that the section was worded with reference to the very peculiar organizations of the Courts of

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MARCH 1, 1868.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

King WILLIAM, of Prussia, yesterday closed the sessions of the Diet with the usual speech.

LOUIS II., King of Bavaria, died Friday, aged 23 years.

Cable dispatches give particulars in regard to the progress of the Fenian trials. During the preliminaries of Gen. NAGLE's trial, Mr. GEO. FRANCIS TRAIN volunteered to become one of the American jurors. This offer, however, was declined.

GEO. SCLATER BOOTH will succeed GEO. W. HUNT as Under Secretary of the Treasury.

Late news from the Abyssinia captives reports their well being. The advance of the British expedition had arrived at a place near Antalo.

CONGRESS.

A bill was offered in the Senate yesterday by Mr. THAYER proposing to abolish the office of Adjutant-General of the Army. It was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the report of the Select Committee, to which was referred the House Impeachment message. The question was on the adoption of the articles reported for procedure in impeachment cases. Mr. DAVIS moved to recommit to the Committee with instructions to report that the Senate, not comprising two representatives from all the States, was incompetent to try the case of the President. Mr. DAVIS made a lengthy speech in support of his proposition, after which the motion was negatived. The various articles were then considered separately, debate springing up on each one. Several were adopted, and the remainder will be considered on Monday. The Senate adjourned.

In the House the bill declaring null and void certain contracts entered into for building a new jail for the District of Columbia, and appointing a Commission to select another site and make new contracts was passed after some debate. Several private relief bills were reported and passed. The Select Committee appointed for that purpose submitted articles of impeachment against the President. They are substantially the same as heretofore printed in the TIMES, and will be found in full in our regular report of Congressional proceedings. After the reading of the articles, the House, according to previous agreement, went into Committee of the Whole for the purpose of discussing them. Mr. BOUTWELL opened the debate in favor of adopting the articles as reported. Mr. BURR followed in opposition. The debate became general, and the question was discussed in all its bearings, the Republicans favoring the adoption of the articles and the Democrats opposing it. The debate was continued throughout the session, and will be resumed on tomorrow. The vote on the adoption of the articles will be taken at 4 o'clock. The House adjourned.

GENERAL.

Ten thousand dollars' worth of gold-bearing bonds, which were abstracted from a gentleman's pocket in Boston, in the year 1864, and whose name was forged in their negotiation, have just been recovered by detectives. It is thought that about $500,000 worth of other bonds of various descriptions, which have been stolen from bankers and others, may, from information furnished the Assistant Treasurer, be recovered.

On Thursday night, the distillery of Mr. J. J. FOSTER, of Richmond, Va., with the stable adjoining, was destroyed by fire. The buildings and contents were valued at $27,600, upon which there were policies of insurance amounting to $15,000. The fire was the work of an incendiary, as the distillery had not been recently in operation, and no one was employed about the premises.

On Friday night some disguised robbers went to a mill near Reading, Penn., bound the miller, who was at work, and robbed him of $1,500. It was subsequently ascertained that the same persons had visited the miller's residence and robbed that of $9,000.

An explosion of chemicals occurred in a chemical manufactory in Philadelphia yesterday, resulting in the partial destruction of the building by fire and the severe injury of two persons. The building was insured for $100,000.

GOV. BAKER, of Indiana, has pardoned HOWARD STRETCHER, sentenced to the Penitentiary for the killing of JAMES STEWART, on the night of President JOHNSON's reception. STRETCHER's sentence was for two years, and he has been confined about one year.

It is reported that Hons. CALEB CUSHING, WM. M. EVARTS, JEREMIAH BLACK and BENJAMIN R. CURTIS are to conduct the Impeachment trial on behalf of the President.

Four burglars were brought before Justice CORNWELL, Brooklyn, yesterday, on a charge of having burglariously attempted to enter the house of a Mr. STRYKER, in Gravesend. Before the attempt was made one of the gang gave notice to the occupants of the house of what was intended to be done. The robbers believed they could obtain $50,000 worth of property; but on making their effort to obtain the booty they met with a warm reception, the parties in the house having fired on them, wounding two of the gang. The case was adjourned to Tuesday.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday adopted the resolution to appoint an Assistant City Librarian, with a salary of $1,000 per annum, notwithstanding the Mayor's veto. A number of resolutions to pave streets with the Nicolson pavement were also adopted over the Mayor's veto. A resolution by Mr. HARDY calling for the impeachment of Gov. FENTON for high crimes and misdemeanors was laid over. A report in favor of the widening and extension of Laurens-street was received and laid over.

Yesterday, before Judge THOMPSON, at the Brooklyn City Court, a divorce case was on for hearing, in which ANNIE C. MOORE was plaintiff and RICHARD MOORE defendant. Both parties lived in a humble but respectable sphere of life, and the fair plaintiff charges her husband with various little acts of cruelty toward her, which he denies. The Judge reserved decision.

The sixth annual Commencement of the Bellevue Hospital Medical College took place at the Academy of Music last evening, Prof. J. C. TAYLOR presiding. The graduating class numbered 111. The address to the graduating class was delivered by Hon. CLARENCE A. SEWARD, and the valedictory by F. H. BOSWORTH, M. D. There was a large and brilliant audience.

The Board of Councilmen yesterday adopted a number of resolutions to pave streets with the Nicolson pavement. The resolution to appropriate $1,000 for a portrait of Mayor HOFFMAN was referred.

The Court of Appeals has reversed the decision of Judge ALEXANDER removing the trustees of the National Express Company. The assignment is decided to be good, and the trustees are reinstated.

We are indebted to the courtesy of Capt. LEMAIRE, of the French steamship *Napoleon III.*, for late copies of Paris journals.

The arguments for a new trial in the case of JOHN DEVLIN, found guilty of acting illegally as a wholesale dealer in whisky, were to have been heard Yesterday in the United States Circuit Court, Eastern District, but were adjourned *sine die* in consequence of the absence of the District-Attorney in Washington.

The New Post-office in the Park.

A careful study of the very full description which we published yesterday of the plans for the new Post-office building in the Park, will satisfy the public that the Commission upon whom devolved the duty of making the selection of the site and of the drawings for the proposed edifice, has ably fulfilled its mission.

Concerning the location which has been chosen we believe that none more suitable could have been obtained on the island of Manhattan. The vicinity of the City Hall Park must always remain the centre of the business of the metropolis, notwithstandieg the constantly growing requirements of our increasing commerce. Our merchants and shippers, with whom the bulk of the Post-office business is transacted, are not likely to at least for generations to come,—that absorb for the purposes of trade,—portion of the city which lies above Fourteenth-street. The up-town districts must always be devoted to residences. As a matter of convenience, therefore, it will be far easier when trade shall develope much beyond the limits of its present accommodations down-town, to transfer it to Brooklyn, Jersey City and Hoboken, where a more available water-frontage can be obtained, having the advantage of proximity to the permanent centre of business of the metropolis.

Again, the population of the city spreads itself over that region of the suburbs which is brought by the ferries into more direct communication with the centre of business. The convenience, therefore, of the hundreds of thousands who employed in the various departments of trade which make up the aggregate of our commercial greatness, but who dwell on Long Island, Staten Island, and the easily accessible towns of New-Jersey, has been best consulted by fixing upon the location which the Commission had the good judgment to select, and we are at a loss to discover any sound objection which can be urged against their choice.

The opponents of the proposed site are to be found partly among owners of real estate *not* in that vicinity, and mainly among the street railway directors, whose interests are to be sensibly affected in the premises. These street monopolists are full of indignation at the mere suggestion of interference with their usurped privileges. If Congress shall sanction the plans of the Post-office Commission, and appropriate the money for the construction of the building, of course the necessity will immediately arise for removing the terminus of a half a dozen City railroads which has been fixed by the companies, without color of law and without the slightest compensation to the public on the score of convenience, at the junction of Broadway, Park-row and Ann-street. We should not be at all sorry, and we doubt if any general regret would be felt, at the compulsory displacement of the railroad stands from this spot, which they have for years occupied without cost and without authority. Even the *Tribune*, which has recently made a random and utterly senseless attack upon the architects of this City in connection with the plans of the proposed post-office, would scarcely defend the railroads in an open manner in their barefaced seizure and appropriation of that portion of the public streets of which now they are threatened with being dispossessed. Our neighbor knows that it has the same right, if its purpose could be served in doing it, to erect its presses on the public thoroughfares, as the railroad people have to make a terminus for their cars at the place in question.

We trust that Congress will not hesitate, in spite of the preoccupied state of the minds of its members with impeachment, to act in this Post-office matter in accordance with the recommendations of the Department, and grant the appropriation for the building. The structure will prove an architectural ornament to the City—commensurate in its magnificence, its solidity and its perfect arrangements with the wants of this fast-increasing centre of commerce—and at the same time be an enduring monument to the wisdom and foresight of the Commission who decided upon its location, and to the skill and ingenuity of the architects who conceived and carried into execution its splendid proportions.

Street Railroads—The Action of the Late Constitutional Convention.

The railroad men of this City and State have been, for some years past, stronger than the Legislature, and have at last proved themselves an overmatch for the Convention. In order to render the clause acceptable which gave the Supreme Court of the district the right to decide for or against a street railroad grant in any city, in case the owners, to the extent of one-third in value, shall not consent, the power of the Legislature to make a grant on that condition was fettered with the further condition that "such franchise shall be *sold at public auction*, as directed by the Legislature." The opponents of such roads—or rather of their establishment in entire neglect of all public rights and interests—were partially lulled to sleep by this clause securing a public sale, on the supposition that selfish grants would not be applied for if exposed to sale—but just as the Convention was about to adjourn, the provision for such sale is stricken out, leaving the objectionable features of the clause in force.

The framers of the proposed Constitution knew very well, or ought to have known, that the Legislature and our local municipality became corrupt, and have continued to be wholly corrupt, through the unceasing and powerful influence of the parties who project street railroads, and engineer such legislation as appertains to the general subject. The parties consist of a combination of leading Republicans and Democrats, who keep up the discipline of these respective organizations with apparent sincerity, but though to public view acting in earnest hostility, they in secret unlock the public purse to mutual plunder, and make equal division of franchises which if bestowed with a view to public advantage would lighten the heavy burdens of an oppressed community. This class of men are enemies of the people and of the human race. Belonging to the middle class, they pursue without restraint the policy which must in time overturn a Government constituted to give that class if not predominance, at least a large share of power. While their experiments of pillage are in progress, honest men look on amazed to see our municipal government and our State Legislatures in the hands of those upon whom the grip of authority would fasten, if justice were rightly administered. All those in every part of the earth who are trying to be lifted up to a position in which something of freedom may be enjoyed, are hindered in their aspirations for equality by those who wield the legislative machinery, not that it may be commended and imitated, not that it may prove damaging in its influence to despotic rulers, but solely that this combination may fill all the places of power with their selfish instruments. Their names found in the grants or projects for street railroads, or among those to whom their stock was distributed, ought to be known over the whole country, in order to excite just execration. On inspecting these lists, it will be found that a few leaders of Tammany Hall, and a few Republican leaders—conspicuous champions of the rights and liberties of the people—constitute with others this band of steady plunderers. To the predominance in our politics of Tammany Hall, concurrently with the sittings of a State Convention, may in part be ascribed such provisions of the organic law as will work with disastrous effect on two departments of the public service. It will probably be found that the vote against the tenure of good behavior in constructing the Judicial Department, and in favor of conferring on the Supreme Court the power ultimately of legislating a street railroad into existence, were given respectively by nearly the same persons who were active in striking out the clause requiring that every such franchise shall be sold at public auction.

The imperfect manner in which the clause requiring such sale was framed indicated its paternity. "Such franchise shall be sold at public auction, *as directed by the Legislature.*" Should the legislative direction limit the bidders to the present owners of such franchises, on the ground that the new street to be occupied connects with others already thus occupied, and that the grantees should not be separated, it would probably be within the terms of the clause. If the clause had remained, the speculators in such grants would have expected to control the advertising, the terms of sale and the auctioneer; but yet, rather than run the risk of having even this feeble impediment imposed, they left it in, until they had secured the decision against making the Judiciary independent, and until the Convention had become familiar with the clause loading the Supreme Court with legislative powers over street railroads, when—their personal schemes no longer in danger—they throw overboard the clause requiring a public sale of the franchise, and thus a *dependent* Judiciary is left at their mercy.

It was stated in the debate on the question what should constitute the tenure of office for Judges,—whether they should hold during good behavior, or for only a specified time,—that Judge BOSWORTH was superseded by Judge MCCUNN through the influence of a noted Mozart politician, now in Congress, against whom a lawsuit, involving charges of perjury and fraud, had been decided in the Superior Court. What will be the effect of imposing on the Supreme Court the duty of deciding for or against the establishment of street railroads, if the Court shall decide against the Bismarcks of Tammany Hall, who have been the constant recipients of the public bounty in this shape? The Judges will be punished and others nominated who will not offend. The Judiciary will thus be corrupted with the same unscrupulous assiduity which has left scarcely one honest man in the possession of any City office. The term of fourteen years will, as it approaches its end, become shorter and still shorter, and be obnoxious to all the objections which apply to any tenure but that "during good behavior." It is true that Judges are not reëligible, but the hope of continued public service in some capacity after the judicial term is over, is nearly equivalent in its effects upon a certain order of Judges, to the hope of reëlection. But the nomination in the first place will be made with a view to a favorable decision in behalf of some particular railroad grant, or of all grants in which particular persons may be interested.

The object of establishing a Judicial Department is the protection of *rights* as they arise between individuals of the same community. On their full protection, by men who hold the scales of justice with an even hand, depends our happiness and our safety. By a change made in 1846 in the tenure of office, applicable to the Bench, and by making the judicial office elective, it is safe to say that the administration of justice in New-York City is not creditable to this Government, and would be discreditable whatever were its form. If any injustice in this State needed to be remedied, if there was any great evil that cried aloud for redress, it was that of the local administration of *justice!* In many of our tribunals it is costly, uncertain, corrupt, and the judicial apparatus is used without hesitation to carry out bold and dangerous designs.

The Convention did only the partial service of lengthening a term, which they rendered dangerous for every moment of its duration, by creating a motive for electing Judges which loses sight of learning, experience, fidelity and firmness in the choice, and by subjecting the recipients of such an honor to the power of those public speculators who, for a series of years, have commanded the Legislature, and who now appear to have been equally successful in controlling the Convention.

The whole clause relating to street railroads removes every constitutional impediment which now stands in the way of these grants, and renders any legislative or judicial interruption or control of them impossible, if the grants now held shall be once confirmed. Our public streets will then be held by a few private individuals, under a perfect constitutional right not capable of being disturbed by any other power. The whole influence of the class interested in these grants will certainly be employed to secure the adoption of the Constitution, and there is danger that the same indifference which folds its arms until meditated damage is perpetrated, and then attempts impossibilities—forever allowing repetitions and as constantly interposing only weak and too long delayed opposition—will allow the Robin Hoods of every locality, although numbering not more than forty anywhere, to overpower the distracted forces of all the virtue, intelligence, integrity and Christianity of the entire State. The clause, if adopted in its present shape, allows any street to be taken without compensation, if the Legislature and the Common Council permit, and the Supreme Court of the district at a General Term consent, that is to say, a majority of the Court. The Legislature will undoubtedly frame its act in this manner. Property of the utmost importance and value may thus be destroyed by crowding tracks thickly to the very houses and over sidewalks. These important interests ought not to be left thus unprotected against the rapacity which has never yet been satisfied, and will not be satisfied until it reach every available street on which a franchise valuable to speculators may be erected.

A Board created from property owners, or consisting of the heads of all departments, including the Commissioners appointed by the State, or if of Judges, composed of all the Supreme Court Judges of the State, might be constituted to decide such questions, but to leave this power in the hands of such a bench as might be found sitting in New-York would be a terrible outrage on owners of property.

Woman as a Wily Diplomat.

MRS. FRANCES LORD BOND has made formal application at Washington for an appointment to a foreign embassy. Several Congressmen have signed her petition, and her chances are greatly increased by the prospect of Mr. BEN WADE's accession to the Presidency. He has, in the Senate, avowed his adhesion to the doctrine of "Woman's Rights"—her right to the ballot, to office, and to every other exercise of political power; and he could do nothing that would more clearly signalize his administration from those of his predecessors, than by the appointment of a lady as Ambassador to one of the leading Courts of the world.

Fortunately for both parties, there are several Ambassadorships vacant at this juncture. Mr. ADAMS has just resigned his position at the Court of her Majesty Queen VICTORIA; Mr. HALE has resigned his position at the Court of her Majesty ISABELLA II.; and the Embassy is vacant at the Court of Vienna. It is a remarkable circumstance that the sovereigns of two of these great powers are women. Some people may think that this in itself constitutes a reason why the Ambassadors who are to stand in their presence should be men. But the question is at least open to argument. Even if the position be sound, the case for the lady ambassadors loses nothing by it. For is it not apparent that if our ambassadors to female sovereigns should be men, our ambassadors to male sovereigns should be females? So far as the arguments are concerned, it is six to one and half-a-dozen to the other. In the last-mentioned case, there will be open to the lady ambassadors the Court of LOUIS NAPOLEON, the Courts of Prussia, Russia and Italy, beside a host of Courts less glittering.

So far as this point is concerned, therefore, the lady aspirants may consider their case clear.

In the next place, does any one suppose that women as a body, any more than men as a body, are incapable of becoming Ambassadors? What are the duties of an Ambassador? Take, for instance, Mr. ADAMS. He has in hand at this time the *Alabama* question, the question of Fenian rights, and the question of American citizenship. All he has to do about them is to argue them with Lord STANLEY, and read SEWARD's long dispatches about them to the same Lord STANLEY. When exhausted in this way, he gives a great diplomatic dinner, or accepts one, and with wine and eloquence drowns the memory of his diplomatic struggles. What labors has he beyond these?—and which of these, pray, is a good stout woman incapable of performing? It will be observed that we insist on her strength and soundness; for we ourselves admit that a position which has broken down some of our most vigorous men could not be filled by a woman deficient in muscular power. In this position, however, we know we shall be sustained by all the ladies who go for female embassies; for we have observed that the advocates of woman's rights are all great advocates of muscular Christianity.

Having settled the case thus far, there remains little else to be said. It would be an impertinence to give our opinion as to whether these lady-ambassadors should be wives, or widows, or spinsters. No question of this nature is applied to a man when he seeks an ambassadorship. He may be an old bachelor, or a husband, or a widower, or something worse, and no one need be wiser for the circumstance. Unmarried ladies and widows would, it is true, be under some disadvantages in regard to some of the more intricate duties of diplomacy; but what disadvantages can there be that a smart woman will not overcome?

There is but one more point to be considered. Would these female ambassadors be received at the Courts of Europe? The question is preposterous. If Queen VICTORIA or the Queen of Spain made objection, we would quickly make them ashamed of themselves by demanding how they had the audacity to deny the privileges of political power which they claimed for themselves, to others of their sex not less meritorious? If any Emperor or King made objection, we would leave the business of dealing with *him* in the hands of the lady appointed to his Court; and if neither her threats nor her smiles, nor all her tricks of diplomacy, could fetch him to terms, she could order the army and navy to punish him without the least regard to consequences.

We don't believe, however, after all, that there is any hope for any of these aspiring women getting appointed to an embassy as long as JOHNSON is President. ANDY is incorrigible. He is not open to conviction, nor to menace, nor to flattery, nor to humbug. But let "old BEN" be President, and then we shall see what we shall see.

The True Meaning of Co-Operation.

The aggregate of wages earned by laborers even in a comparatively small trade would swell into very grand proportions compared with the aggregate incomes of the capitalists who employ them. There are very many laborers—very few millionaires. And it is a fact, not often pondered by workmen and those who agitate a conflict of the two interests, that the increased wages paid to laborers after a *successful* strike, comes out of the pockets of labor at last, although the workingman thinks it is paid by a diminution of the employer's profits. For increased expense in production makes articles dearer. The unvarying average of incomes among consumers instantly causes retrenchment on articles of advanced price; or, if those are necessary articles, a general reduction of expenditure—saving from some what is to be added to others. Such a general diminution of demand, with a constant supply, will tend to make all trades afford supply at a lower rate, and in the end enforces a general reduction of wages or a cessation of work. Even if one trade is benefited, others must be correspondingly injured; and so labor, striking against capital, really strikes against its fellow-trades. Special grievances and oppressions may extenuate the folly of strikes, but in general laborers should learn not to sustain each other in this working of mutual injury.

And yet, how long must it be before our American mechanics and, what is more to the point, their agitating friends, will learn this simple lesson? Just now there happens to be a lull in "the great conflict between labor and capital," &c. But some slight season of distress, dullness of trade and reduction of wages will start up an army of "Unions," "Protective Associations," and all the paraphernalia of combined aggressive elements into full blast again. It is, therefore, a good time for those really interested in the welfare of the laborer to look carefully into the rapid progress made in England, France and Germany by those associations whose mutual and common interest is not the weakening of capital, the laborer's only support, but the raising of labor into the capitalist's own sphere. Coöperation, developing successfully among laborers, soon forces employers to put their vast establishments likewise upon a share basis, as it has done in England; and both workmen and capitalists, being personally interested in results, find common profit in harmonious industry. This is not a battle that can be fought out by physical force. The world's industries are assuming proportions quite as symmetrical as the world's politics, and far more reasonable and normal. Passion can effect nothing permanent, and deserves no respect as a leader. Its true function is to impel and enforce reason. In this time of tranquillity, then, let reason assert its sway. No interest in modern society can thrive long at the expense of another; the reaction is sure to come. And so, at last, the true meaning of Coöperation will be found to be the harmonious association of labor *and* capital, and it is toward this goal that real reformers will work.

MINOR TOPICS.

The question before the House being whether $6,000 should not be appropriated instead of $1,000 to caring for the Smithsonian collections from exploring expeditions, Mr. SELYE said decidedly, No. "It would make a man or a woman sick to look at them, and he was opposed to taxing his constituents for any such purpose." The ingenuity of this argument at once brought the appropriation down from $6,000 to $4,000—though whether out of respect to the stomachs or the pockets of Mr. SELYE's constituents, does not appear. Scientific gentlemen with a fondness for bottled snakes and stuffed lizards will please observe and profit by this tendency in modern legislation. And, by the way, we would suggest to the curators of the Smithsonian Institute, as a precautionary measure, that hereafter no young lady visitor be admitted to view the preserved reptiles,—especially if attended by a Congressman—lest she pledge him, in the excitement of the moment, against the museum appropriation.

When the belligerent patriots who desire to sacrifice themselves, Curtius-like, at this epoch, go far enough in their loud-mouthed oratory, it becomes harmless from its ludicrousness. The Philadelphia gentleman, for example, who said, the other night, that if impeachment was carried out, "they would ride up to their horses' bridles in blood in the streets of this city," surely cannot expect us to do anything except laugh or get puzzled at his rhetoric. It involves such perplexing questions of drainage in the Quaker City, and indeed of hydrostatics, hydraulics, and horse-swimming in general, that we must decline to reflect upon it.

The Virginia Convention lately settled the great and momentous question—"Shall Mr. TUKEY be allowed $100 for his expenses?" We have forgotten which way they settled it, and have not the slightest desire to be informed. But we remember that our correspondent wrote that it cost four days of labor and $5,000 in money to do it. At about the same rate the Louisiana Convention have been, it seems, elaborately considering such matters as whether "Mr. FISHER, a minister"—in fact, the Convention Chaplain who left so suddenly—should be paid $100 or $200 for his services. The Louisiana Convention votes $13 a day to each member, and at this rate it can be calculated how much it costs, in the time consumed by a Constitutional Convention in settling small bills.

Some of the Southern papers are drawing great comfort from the statement, reported to them of course by telegraph, that "a document is in circulation in New-York indorsing the President and proposing *armed resistance* to the measures now in progress." This is cited by those journals as evidence of the "feeling of the people." We advise the Southern people to be cautious in drawing conclusions from such premises. They have suffered a good deal in the past from putting too much confidence in armed resistance to the Government on the part of the North. Their experience is too recent and too severe to render a repetition of this mistake just now excusable.

There is a quarrel "toward," on the subject of Hell Gate and its reefs, and the question has got into the Legislature; not to get rid of them, but to cultivate them, as it were, and regulate the profits; for, like many other evils and nuisances, they do good to some persons. The Sound-pilots and the Sea-pilots are at loggerheads, the former having a certain right to keep the latter out of the "gate;" and Mr. KIERNAN, Chairman of the Committee on Commerce at Albany, is about to open Pot Rock to the "tugs," by means of a new regulation. Better set about blowing up the whole nusiance—the reefs. The people of New-Haven, who mean to head us off, with that bridge, are removing their own potrocks and breakers from the bay, and we may fairly profit by their sensible example, since "it is lawful and right to learn from one's adversaries," according to the old saying. Nitro-glycerine is the "enactment" most needed in that Hell Gate question.

We are becoming rather bellicose and irrepressible, somehow, and the rest of mankind are beginning to regard us in that light, and call us odd, self-sufficient and overbearing. To say nothing just now of GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN and the 95 Americans found in the batch of 268 Fenians arrested in Ireland, there is our Consul CUSHING, of Rome, who, when the Garibaldians and Papalins were trying conclusions at Mentana, came to the fore with his shillela for the Pope—fancying himself the Consul Furius Camillus, probably. Then there is our ANSON BURLINGAME, coming out of China as the war missionary of the Manchon dynasty, with a long tail of secretaries, interpreters and Red Buttons, to invite American assistance against the rebels, they say, and offer certain concessions. We must, of course, send an envoy to Pekin, *vice* BURLINGAME, on the war-path; and who is it to be? Mr. ROSS BROWNE, very probably, who, when the Taeping-Wangs appear before the capital, will, of course, throw off his office-coat, like Mr. CUSHING, and sail in with force and arms to help the Manchon Tartars, for Mr. BROWNE was born on the banks of the Anna-Liffey. The good old policy of holding ourselves aloof from foreign entanglements and broils has been pretty fairly observed hitherto. But now we are growing "more Irish and less nice," and "bully for us" will probably be our motto for the future. No help for it.

The Mormon University has for some time been considering the question of adopting PITMAN's phonotypy, in place of the common alphabet in use in the Gentile world. It appealed to them partly on its intrinsic merits, and partly, doubtless, because it was fitting that a "peculiar people" should have a peculiar alphabet—and PITMAN's is *very* peculiar. But our correspondent tells us that even PITMAN's is now rather behind the wants of the Saints, who have voted to adopt the "Deseret Alphabet," which is a "mixture of all other alphabets." We would suggest still another possible combination. Why not adopt the characters in which the book of Mormon was written? Prof. ANTHON, who saw them, tells us that these were not only a "mixture of all alphabets," but had evidently been made up from "some book of alphabets"—Greek, German, Latin, Chaldaic, Chinese and everything else being peppered and salted in, together with algebraic and geometric signs. Now this alphabet would not only be peculiar, but would stand no risk of being adopted by Gentiles; and it would also allow the Book of Mormon to be read "in the original."

A bill has been offered in the Legislature to repeal the charter of the Greenwich-street Elevated Railway. Why this should be done we do not know. But whatever be the result of this action, the idea is likely to be carried out at no distant time. Gen. BARNUM, of Oregon, proposes, in a pamphlet, to construct a pair of such thoroughfares over our crowded streets—one to run from Broad-street, through Nassau and Chatham, to the Bowery, and so, by one of the avenues, to Harlem; the other through West Broadway to Canal and Sixth-avenue, and so on to Manhattanville. Way-stations on the first floors of corner houses would give entrance to the cars, at intervals of a *few* blocks. It is a pity our predecessors on this island had not foresight enough to leave us wider streets; and we only hope we may have sufficient care to transmit to our own posterity a wider order of thoroughfares at the upper end of the island, and not compel them to choose, as we must do, between burrowing under ground, like the moles and the Londoners, and flying over the heads of the people, like Japanese acrobats.

The great Nicaragua Railway between the two Oceans is again talked of, the Legislature of that State having recently had the subject under discussion. It may be remembered that the right to make it was granted to Capt. PIM, of the English Navy, for a term of ninety-nine years. The proposed route, from Monkey Point, forty miles north from Greytown, on the east, to the port of Realejo on the Pacific side, runs parallel to, or in the same direction with the present route of the lakes of Nicaragua; and a million and a half of acres in the districts of Chontales, Matagadalpha, and Legovia have been conceded to the undertakers of the line. Mr. PIM's grant is in the interest of Mr. FRANCIS MORRIS and associates, of this city.

The liberal Christians of the Chicago *Advance* can see that prohibition and denouncement cannot work to any good purpose in the matter of the theatres. They would allow the young to go to them; but only after a censor had found the play to be a proper one. The best kind of censorship would be the presence of good respectable people at such places. If managers could calculate largely on such, they would not be so wanting in good sense as to permit impropriety on their boards. As it is, there is no great amount of indecency on our stages. No doubt they have foolery and buffoonery enough. But the best people are amused with buffoonery, when it is good. To improve the theatres the respectable people in general who can be amused in that way, should go to them, and not give them over to the younger and more reckless classes of the community.

The Springfield (Mass.) City Guard, which "voted unanimously to tender their services to sustain Congress in the present crisis in national affairs," would much more effectually show their patriotism and good sense by waiting until they are asked. President LINCOLN would not have thanked the people of the North for offering armed threats to the South before he called for his 75,000 volunteers, and the moral strength of the North in that struggle lay in the fact that, when it did fight, it was for the conservation of the Constitution and the laws which had been attacked by violence. There is no such crisis at hand now, nor even apprehended; and this talk of "offering troops" smacks altogether too strongly of Southern threats before the war and suggests a willingness to precipitate a necessity for them.

Rev. NEWMAN HALL seems to be meeting with a better fate than peace-makers generally do, for the usual result of trying to make up quarrels between friends is that each side, hearing only the arguments in favor of the other, believes the poor go-between to be its opponent and antagonistic partisan. But Mr. HALL spent some months in America, persuading us that, really, England as a whole was friendly to us during the war—and we almost believed him—and now we see he has been making a speech in London, at a great meeting, where he presented with great earnestness the American view of the *Alabama* question, and "carried the vast assemblage entirely with him." At all events, he is doing a good work in cultivating the *entente cordiale* between the two peoples, and we wish him success.

THEATRICAL.

Miscellaneous Dramatic Notes—Home and Foreign News.

The new pantomime to be produced at the Olympic Theatre is named "Humpty Dumpty." Miles. SANGALI and BETTY RIGL will lead the ballet, and Miss CARRIE MOORE and JOHN ENGLER, champion skaters, are engaged for a "Carnival on the Ice" which is to be one of the features.

The Worrell Sisters have re-leased the New-York Theatre for a year longer. They will shortly produce a new burlesque written for them by an English gentleman.

The theatre in Syracuse, Wieting Hall, is opened under the management of Mr. RICHARD FARREN and CLINTON EDDY, who are playing "Under the Gaslight."

Mr. SOTHERN's demands are not at all exorbitant. He wants to return here and open in August, have a company engaged to suit him, and only asks one-half the gross receipts for his own share.

The theatrical business in St. Louis got to such a low state, that Mr. FORREST, at double prices, played to $362 one night recently. In New-Orleans, where FORREST had not acted for twenty years, the manager of the theatre in which he played did not clear expenses with his receipts any week. JOHN BATES, in his lustier days one of the most prominent and energetic of Western managers, is at present confined to his room, at his residence in Cincinnati, from a paralytic stroke. He has not been out of his house for nearly six months. BATES built and owned for a long time the first theatre in Pittsburg, Louisville, Cincinnati and St. Louis. He still owns the National Theatre, Cincinnati, and the hotel in front, a portion of which he occupies, and the grocery beside it, on the profits of which his fortune was founded. He is said to be worth, now, about $500,000 gold—banked, and is as sharp at a bargain as ever he was.

Extra night trains have been put on the lines running to Boston from the New-England towns in its vicinity, in order to accommodate the rush upon the latest moral excitement in that city, "The White Fawn."

A recent publication called *The Showman's Guide*, printed in this City, develops the extraordinary fact that in the course of every season 215 different entertainments descend upon the innocent ruralists of the provinces with designs upon their savings. Of these 66 are stars—of every kind, from RISTORI to MENKEN, BOOTH to BOOTHROYD FAIRCLOUGH; 16 are "dramatic troupes;" 24 are circuses; 9 minstrels; 14 are concert parties, bell-ringers, &c.; 38 are panoramas and tableaux, and pictures of tours; 7 are "families," glass-blowers, Tom Thumb combinations, &c.; 7 are Japanese and Arab jugglers; 24 are magicians, and 15 are individual performers, comic lecturers, &c. In this list the recently grown "readers" are not counted.

The Barnum & Van Amburgh Museum and Menagerie Company have purchased the ground on which their present place of amusement stands, and property adjoining—70 feet on Broadway by 200 deep—and will begin about May 1 to alter and reconstruct the place.

The earlier dramatic career and professional history of Miss MARY GANNON is given by a Philadelphia contemporary in the following dates:

"Miss GANNON was born Oct. 8, 1829, and made her first appearance on the stage when only three years of age, at the old Richmond Hill Theatre, corner of Varick and Charlton streets, New-York City, in 'The Daughter of the Regiment.' On May 18, 1835, appeared at the Old Bowery Theatre, on the occasion of the benefit of one of the company. Blakely, Jackson, Woodhull, Gates, Miss Nelson, Waring, Cushman and others were in the company. She made so favorable an impression that she was shortly after engaged and enrolled as a regular member of the company. During Mr. WALLACK's management of the National Theatre, corner of Leonard and Church streets, in 1837, she was engaged at that house. Made her *début* in Philadelphia Jan. 18, 1838, at the Walnut-street Theatre, as *Lady Flimnap*, in GARRICK's farce of 'Lilliput.' Miss GANNON was then known as the 'Lilliputian Wonder.' The following year she made her bow at the Park Theatre. In 1841 she played an engagement at the American (afterward Barnum's) Museum, appearing in six characters and executing a dance from 'La Bayadere,' in the vaudeville of 'The Actress of All Work.' She was then carded as *La petite Elssler*. Reappeared in Philadelphia, March 10, 1846, at Masonic Hall, as *Fairy of the Lake*, in 'Kate Kearney.' When the season of 1848 commenced at the Olympic Theatre under JAMES MITCHELL, Miss GANNON was in the company. Here she remained for some time quite a favorite with her audiences. When JAMES WALLACK commenced his fourth season at what was formerly known as Brougham's Lyceum—now Broadway Theatre—MARY GANNON joined the company and was an acknowledged favorite of the Wallackian audiences. On the 21st of September, 1857, she again appeared in Philadelphia at the Walnut-street Theatre, as *Katryn*, in 'Captain of the Watch.' On the opening night of WALLACK's new theatre—Sept. 25, 1861—Miss GANNON was in the company, and continued at that establishment up to her death."

Though one of those "who had gladdened life," the death of this arch spirit of merriment by no means seems to have "eclipsed the gayety of nations," or the gayety of Mr. WALLACK's audiences. The public are not grateful. They make an effort of generosity, collect all their reluctant admiration into a heap, and offer it up with servile ostentation at the shrine of some great name, which they think reflects back its lustre on the worshipers.

Mr. J. S. CLARKE proposes to make a long stay abroad. He has taken a residence in London, and has, we hear, sent for his family.

MCVICKER, the manager of the Chicago Theatre, is in town.

JOHN E. OWENS closes his engagement at the Howard Athenæum, Boston, next Saturday. JOHN BROUGHAM follows him, commencing there March 9. JOHN BROUGHAM is to be Mr. MOSS' first star at Wallack's Theatre the coming Summer.

DAN BRYANT is now in Mobile. This we believe is to be his last season of Irish comedy. In the Fall, when his new theatre over Tammany Hall is opened, Mr. BRYANT will reappear in his Congo dress, and play the bones.

"Dead Sea Fruit" is the title of a drama by JOHN BROUGHAM, which has been produced at the Chestnut-street Theatre, Philadelphia.

Queer scenes happen in the country theatres when business is shaky, and strolling managers cannot settle up. Two amusing incidents, with managerial delinquency for their basis, are reported in English and American papers of recent date. In Newark the other evening, between the second and third acts of "Mazeppa," (a Miss FLORENCE TEMPLE being the undressed star,) *Cassimer's* wardrobe was seized for debt by one of the stage hands for services rendered. Miss TEMPLE not having the wherewithal to liquidate said debt, the play was stopped until some friend should appear who would advance the sum ($9) required. After an intermission of about half an hour, a friend appeared, and the play was finished. A more public episode of the same kind is reported in the Worcester (England) papers: "Rob Roy" was the play, and in the last act a Scotch reel had to be danced. The manager and his leader of the orchestra had not been on good terms, and on the evening in question their disagreement rose to a climax. The music to the dance was played so strangely as to draw down hisses from the audience, and dreadfully bother the performers. The manager interfered, and stated to the hissing audience that one of the company should play the dance music instead. This was done, and the reel at last satisfactorily reeled through. Shortly afterward the leader, having occasion to go upon the stage to perform a violin solo, took an opportunity, against all theatrical rule and propriety, to break out in an address to the audience. This was too much, and Mr. MCFADYEN, the manager, bolting on to the stage, collared the oratorical delinquent with intent to lead or drag him off, but he would not consent to be easily removed from before the footlights, and a smart pummeling and cuffing match was enacted to the infinite delight of the audience, who manifested the interest they took in the game of fisticuffs by uproarious shouts and cheers. At last the manager succeeded in dragging his refractory subordinate from the stage, and the pair disappeared at one of the wings. Shortly after, however, the fiddler reappeared in his place in the orchestra, but here he was soon revisited by the wrathful manager, who, with the aid of a policeman, removed him, and finally thrust him from the premises.

ROBERT HELLER did not impress the London public as favorably as he hoped. His "Diversions" were patronized poorly for two weeks; then the hall was closed and a card placed on the door announcing that the performances were "suspended in consequence of Mr. HELLER's indisposition." Mr. HELLER had it given out extensively that he was of English birth, but it would seem that this national bait did not succeed.

The London *Era* states that when Mme. LUCCA made her *début* at St. Petersburg, as *Marguerite* in GOUNOD's "Faust," the enthusiasm she created was so great that she was called before the curtain twenty-two times. She has since sung in the "Africaine" and in "Don Giovanni." When singing *Zerlina* she was encored twice in the second aria, and the demands for a double repetition of a later song were so vehement that the Emperor had to give the signal for the performance to proceed. The demands for *encores* continued to be so frequent that a public notice was issued by the management to say she could sing her music only twice.

The beautiful Miss MENKEN has sued her first London manager for "breach of contract."

The Germans Espouse the Excise Law.

At 3 o'clock to-day our German fellow-citizens come together, in the large hall of the Cooper Institute, called there by a number of their most influential fellow-countrymen, to give expression to their determination to support the Excise Law, and thus confute the prevailing idea that the German element among us is in favor of open houses and an *ad libitum* consumption of lager on Sundays. The call for the meeting is earnest in its appeal to the law-abiding, peace-loving Germans of this City and of Brooklyn to make evident, by their presence at the meeting, their approval of the existing prohibition of Sunday liquor traffic, and their determination that it shall be perpetuated. Drs. HITCHCOCK, PASSAVANT, NEUMANN, RICE, OERTER, and others, will address the meeting in German and in English, and during the intervals between the speeches, the German Young Men's Christian Association will sing.

This action by our German fellow-citizens cannot fail to benefit the cause of law and order, while in thus removing themselves from the ranks of those who oppose this beneficent law, they refute the only charge ever brought against them as opponents of a law so clearly ministering to the general peace and good-will.

TELEGRAMS.

Progress of the Fenian Trials in Great Britain.

DEATH OF KING LOUIS OF BAVARIA.

Speech of King William Before the Prussian Diet.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Fenian Trials—The Case of Gen. Nagle—Geo. Francis Train Refused as a Juror—Comments of the British Press upon the Prosecution of the Prisoner.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 29.

In the case of Gen. NAGLE, now on trial on a charge of Fenianism at Sligo, the motion for a delay of trial, made by Mr. HERON, the counsel for the defence, was refused.

On the announcement of this decision by the Court, Mr. HERON moved to transfer the case to the Court of Queen's Bench, in order that the trial might take place elsewhere. The chief ground for this motion, Mr. HERON said, was the fact that there were not six Americans in the whole City of Sligo, and, therefore, it would be impossible to select a mixed jury.

At this moment Mr. GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN, who happened to be in Sligo, rather unexpectedly appeared before the Court, and volunteered to become one of the American jurors. The offer was declined.

Mr. HERON'S motion was argued at length, when the Court refused to transfer the trial to another place. The case was then proceeded with, but very little progress was made, as the greater part of the day was consumed in an effort to impannel a jury. In order to procure a mixed jury, it became necessary to summon six Prussians, but as these soon after absconded, the trial was adjourned until Monday.

True bills have also been found against Messrs. NUGENT, KEAN, FITZSIMMONS, FITZGIBBON, LEONARD, O'CONNOR and LEAHY, and the prisoners will accordingly be brought to trial without delay.

The *Times*, this morning, has an editorial article on the trial of Gen. NAGLE. The writer strongly urges the abandonment of the prosecution, saying that the point of law involved is, to say the least, questionable.

The Under-Secretaryship of the British Treasury.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 29—Evening.

GEORGE SCLATER BOOTH, M. P. for North Hants, will succeed GEORGE W. HUNT as Under-Secretary of the Treasury.

GERMANY.

Death of the King of Bavaria.

MUNICH, Saturday, Feb. 29.

His Majesty LOUIS II., King of Bavaria, died yesterday. He was only twenty-three years old.

Closing Session of the Prussian Diet—Speech of King William.

BERLIN, Saturday, Feb. 29.

King WILLIAM of Prussia formally closed the sessions of the Diet last evening. In the usual speech on such occasions, the King congratulated the members on the success of their labors. The effect of the Diet to insure the peace of Europe had been promptly and powerfully sustained by the other Great Powers. The confidence thus restored will aid in the spiritual and temporal welfare of the nation.

ABYSSINIA.

The Captives Safe and Well—Advance of the British Expedition.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 29—Evening.

Later news from the English captives in Abyssinia has been received here to-day. They were still safe and well at Magdala. The advance of the English army had arrived at a place near Antalo. The Tigre people were everywhere friendly. There was no sickness among the troops.

HAYTI.

Arrival of French Ships of War at Port-au-Prince—Heavy Losses of Salnave.

HAVANA, Saturday, Feb. 29.

Late advices have been received from Hayti. The French Admiral, with three ships of war, had arrived in the harbor of Port-au-Prince.

CARNEAU, the Minister of the Interior under the Salnave Government, had resigned.

SALNAVE had experienced heavy losses in his recent campaign against the Cacos rebels.

Gen. SALOMON is expected from Europe in May.

RECONSTRUCTION.

The Georgia Convention.

ATLANTA, Ga., Saturday, Feb. 29.

The Reconstruction Convention, to-day, resolved to request Congress to make a liberal appropriation for the building of the air line railroad from Atlanta to Charleston, S. C. The resolution was passed unanimously.

A motion to adjourn *sine die* was lost.

A motion to reconsider the action of yesterday, in tabling a resolution indorsing the course of Congress, in reference to impeachment, was lost—yeas 60, nays 62.

Mr. HOLCOMB moved that "this Convention do now adjourn to meet again on the third Tuesday in May, and remain in session so long as it may be necessary for the protection of the loyal Georgians, and the Congress of the United States."

The Convention will probably adjourn on the 17th of March.

The Louisiana Convention.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Feb. 29.

The Convention to-day adopted the articles of the Constitution, as revised by the Special Committee, to No. 142.

A resolution was introduced, which lies over, authorizing the Printing Committee to print and issue 10,000 copies of the Constitution.

The Mississippi Convention.

JACKSON, Miss., Saturday, Feb. 29.

A resolution was offered in the Convention last night, which was referred to the proper committee, setting forth the old charges against MERRIAM, and an additional charge of a slanderous publication in the *Clarion*.

Nothing of importance was done to-day.

The Virginia Convention.

RICHMOND, Va., Saturday, Feb. 29.

The Convention was engaged to-day in discussing the suffrage question. A vote is to be taken on it on Monday.

A Miller Assaulted and Robbed of $10,000 by Disguised Ruffians.

READING, Penn., Saturday, Feb. 29.

A daring and extensive robbery was committed last night at Kessinger's Mill, on the Tulpehacken Creek, about three miles from Reading. CHARLES LONG, a miller, was attacked in his mill, about 3 o'clock in the morning, by four men disguised. They shot at him with pistols and robbed him of $1,500 which he had upon his person; he was then left tied. It was discovered this morning that his house had been entered during the night by the same party. Two bed-rooms were ransacked and $5,000 in Government bonds, $2,000 in greenbacks, and $2,000 in gold taken therefrom. A reward of $1,000 has been offered for the apprehension of the robbers; but no arrests have been made up to this time.

Democratic Meeting in Philadelphia—Opposition to the Impeachment.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Feb. 29.

An immense Democratic meeting was held here to-night. Addresses were only made by local celebrities, and resolutions were passed as follows:

The Democratic and Conservative citizens of Philadelphia who regard the Government of the United States as the constitutional system, founded by our patriot fathers, sages and statesmen, and who are determined, God helping them, to maintain the Union and Constitution against all enemies,

Resolved, That representing a majority of the people of Philadelphia and Pennsylvania; that usurpation and revolutional action of the Representatives of a portion of the States of the Union, in the so-called Congress, now assembled, is rebellion against the Government; that Congress is the Constitutional Department of the Government, and all its powers are granted by the Constitution, and without this authority all its acts outside of the Constitution are rebellious efforts to subvert the Government; that we protest against the usurpations of Congress in attempting to destroy the constitutional powers of the Executive Department and Judicial Department of the Federal Government, they being coördinate and coequal with the Legislative, and alike beyond its control; that the people have subdued one rebellion against the Union and the Constitution, waged by war, thus declaring by decision of arms that the Union is, and the Constitution shall be, paramount and beyond all efforts to destroy them, and that the action of the so-called Congress is peaceful rebellion to prevent the Union of the States and destroy the supremacy of the Constitution; that we will sustain and support the Executive and Judicial Departments against usurpations of Congress, and give our "aid and comfort" to the President of the United States in acts which are for the defence of the Union and the Constitution against Legislative treason; that all persons who seek to prevent this may be justly regarded as enemies to the peace and welfare of the community, and all who stimulate to violence, whether they be Governors of States or members of Legislatures, should be denounced as traitors to the Constitution and the laws they have sworn to support; that the white race is the governing source of all political power under the Constitution, and as people of the United States we will never submit to any policy of Congress which proposes to give the negro race either political power or social equality; that copies of this preamble and resolutions be signed by the officers of this meeting and sent to the presiding officer of the Senate, and the presiding officer of the members called the House of Representatives, now assembled in Washington, District of Columbia, and to the President of the United States.

The Conservative Executive Committee of Alabama.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Saturday, Feb. 29.

The Conservative Executive Committee of the State of Alabama met in this city to day and adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, first, That a Convention of the white people of Alabama, without distinction of old political parties, opposed to negro dominion and Radical misrule in the Government, be called to meet at the City of Montgomery on the first Monday of June next, for the purpose of taking measures to sustain and coöperate with the national Democrats of the Union in the approaching election for President and Vice-President of the United States.

Second—That if in the opinion of the Conservative Executive Committee, events should transpire to render it expedient or necessary that the said State Convention be called at an earlier day, it shall have the power to convoke it.

Third—That five citizens be appointed to repair to Washington and to remain there as long as is necessary to represent the political interest of this people, and to keep our friends at the North advised of the state of affairs in Alabama.

Fourth—That the friends of that cause are earnestly advised to maintain an active political organization in every town and county of the State, with a view to be ready to support a white supremacy and constitutional Government under whatever contingency may arise.

Peter M. Dox, of Madison; J. J. Giers, of Morgan; Lee Parsons, of Talladega; H. H. Randall, of Dallas, and John Forsyth, of Mobile, were appointed the Committee under the third resolution.

Fire at Ogdensburg—Ten Buildings Destroyed.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Saturday, Feb. 29.

A fire broke out at 11:30 o'clock last night in the large wooden block at the corner of Ford and Caroline streets, which, together with the dwelling-houses occupied by C. H. COLEMANS, in Caroline-street, and Mrs. L. S. MORRIS, on Ford-street, and the barns and outbuildings connected with the residences named, and also those in the rear of Dr. D. MCMONAGELS, J. B. OSIERS, WM. STEVENSON and H. S. BACOUR, were entirely consumed.

The block in which the fire originated was owned by EDWARD BADLAM, and known as Badlam Block. It was occupied by J. B. WOOLEY, grocer; J. H. BROMLEY, flour and feed store; W. H. COCHRANE, harness-store; D. FIELDS, Superintendent of the Poor Office, and EDWARD BADLAM, piano manufactory. The loss is severe on the persons occupying the Badlam Block, and especially upon Mr. BADLAM. It is impossible, at this moment, to accurately estimate the loss. In all, some ten buildings, all of wood, were destroyed.

Fire in Rochester—Loss $23,600.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Saturday, Feb. 29.

The five-story stone building owned by J. J. VAN ZANDT, on Aqueduct-street, was partially destroyed by fire last night. It was occupied for different manufacturing purposes. A furious snow-storm raged at the time, but the firemen did good service, and prevented a disastrous conflagration. The following are the losses and insurance:

J. J. VAN ZANDT, loss on building, $6,000; insured for $6,000. G. F. MERZ, pearl barley mills, loss $1,500; insured for $1,000. VAN ZANDT & BROTHERS, spice manufactory, loss $7,000; insurance $5,700. J. I. ROBINSON, sash and blind factory, loss $1,200; no insurance. SUMMERS & TURPIN, picture frame manufactory, loss $3,500; no insurance. GEORGE GALLAGHER, molding and turning shop, loss $4,000; insurance $1,000. The oil mills of M. F. REYNOLDS, in the rear, were damaged by water to the extent of $300; covered by insurance. POLLOCK & WEAVER, hardware-store on Buffalo-street, the rear on Aqueduct-street, was damaged by water to the amount of $400; covered by insurance. The total loss is $23,600, and the insurance amounts to $14,400.

Explosion and Fire in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Saturday, Feb. 29.

The chemical manufactory of POWERS & WEIGHTMAN was nearly destroyed by fire this morning. It is the largest establishment of the kind in the United States. The fire was occasioned by the explosion of drugs. The fire destroyed the large building extending from Kessler to Palm-street, one hundred feet long, and four stories high. Also, a range of high buildings on Palm-street, about one hundred and fifty feet in length. The insurance is $100,000 in various offices in Philadelphia, which will cover the loss. No lives were lost, but two persons were badly scalded.

Twelve Men Arraigned at Frankfort, Ky., for Lynching a Negro.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Friday, Feb. 28.

At Frankfort, yesterday, twelve Irishmen were brought before Acting United States Commissioner MORGAN VANCE, on the charge of being concerned in the lynching of the negro JIM MACKLIN, who raped an Irish girl and then threw her over a cliff, on the 13th of January. Seven white and four negro witnesses were examined, but nothing was elicited criminating the accused. Each was bailed in $5,000, to appear to-day.

Republican Convention in Pennsylvania.

READING, Penn., Saturday, Feb. 29.

The Republican Convention of Berks County was held this afternoon. Selections were made for Presidential electors and delegates to the National Convention. The delegates to the National Convention were instructed to support Gen. GRANT for President. No instructions were given them as to the candidate for Vice-President, but a resolution was adopted declaring Ex-Gov. CURTIN to be the first choice of the Republicans of Berks County for that position.

Murder and Robbery in Tennessee—Riot at Murfreesboro'.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Saturday, Feb. 29.

JOHN BRECKNELL, a highly respectable young man, son of SAMUEL T. BRECKNELL, of Maury, was murdered yesterday, near Summertown, in Lewis County, Tenn., by a stranger named WALKER. The murder was for the purpose of robbing young BRECKNELL, as WALKER carried off his victim's horse and boots. He is still at large. BRECKNELL was out on a tour as agent for several periodicals.

A fight occurred to-day at a Radical meeting at Murfreesboro, in which several negroes were wounded. The negroes were incited to violence by speeches made on the occasion.

The Garrison at Fort Stevenson—Sinking of a Steamboat.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Feb. 29.

Official dispatches received at Gen. SHERMAN'S headquarters deny that there has been great suffering at Fort Stevenson this Winter, as telegraphed a few days ago. The dispatches say the garrison is well provided for in every respect.

The steamer *Paragon*, from Cairo to St. Louis, sunk at Devil's Point, four miles above Cape Girardeau, at 5 o'clock this evening. The boat and cargo will probably be a total loss. No lives were lost.

Election of John Young Brown, of Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Friday, Feb. 28.

The *Courier* learns that neither Gov. STEVENSON nor Hon. JOHN YOUNG BROWN, believe that the action of the United States House of Representatives has produced a vacancy from the Second Kentucky Congressional District. Entertaining this opinion, the Governor, if the *Courier* is correctly informed, will issue no writ of election, neither will Mr. BROWN resign. The district will therefore be unrepresented until another regular election.

Fatal Shooting Affray Near Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Friday, Feb. 29.

In a difficulty last night on the Memphis and Louisville Railroad, Major J. HICKS was shot and killed by a planter named MAXWELL, who in turn was shot by HICKS' son and mortally wounded. MAXWELL died during the night. Both were highly esteemed citizens.

United States Assessor Garroted and Robbed in Illinois.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Saturday, Feb. 29.

Mr. KETTLES, United States Assessor at Waterloo, Ill., was garroted there Thursday night, and robbed of $3,000.

Fatal Railroad Accident in Massachusetts.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Saturday, Feb. 29.

FRANK AVERY, conductor on the Boston and Albany Railroad, was killed to-day at Huntington. Two cars passed over his neck, cutting off his head.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 29.

THE WRIT OF QUO WARRANTO.

It was expected that application would be made to-day, before Judge WYLIE, holding Circuit Court, for a writ of *quo warranto*, but those having the matter in charge, desiring to have every point maturely considered, and the papers arranged in such perfect form that no exception could be taken thereto when the matter is brought before the Courts, it was decided to defer the application till the early part of next week. It may be presented as early as Monday. Application will be made in open Court for leave to file an information in the nature of a *quo warranto*. This application, it is presumed, will be granted as a matter of course. Mr. STANTON will be served with a summons to appear and answer. He has a month in which to do this, but it is supposed he will not avail himself of time allowed him by law, but at once will respond, when an early day will be fixed for the hearing of the case.

WEEKLY TREASURY STATEMENT.

Fractional currency received from the Printing Bureau of the Treasury Department for the week ending to-day, $462,000. Amount forwarded during the same period: United States Depository at Baltimore, $70,000; Assistant Treasurer at St. Louis, Mo., $100,000; Assistant Treasurer at New-York, $100,000; to National Banks and others, $200,540. Notes amounting to $100,000 were sent to United States Depository at Baltimore. Total shipments during the week, $520,540.

The United States Treasurer holds in trust for National Banks at this date as security for circulating notes, $341,606,550; as security for public deposits, $37,877,950; National Bank notes issued during the week, $82,480; total, $306,486,981.

From this is to be deducted mutilated bills returned, $6,716,405; notes of insolvent banks received and burned by United States Treasurer, $389,860, leaving in actual circulation at this date $299,680,706. Fractional currency redeemed and destroyed during the week, $527,000.

Senator MCCREARY, of Kentucky, accompanied by members of the Kentucky delegation, called at the White-house to-day and paid his respects to the President.

DEATH OF EX-GOV. FORD.

Ex-Gov. FORD, of Ohio, died this evening at 7:45. He has been ill for several weeks, and yesterday exhibited symptoms of improvement, but this morning suffered a relapse, which carried him away. His disease was pneumonia.

IMPEACHMENT TESTIMONY.

The following is the testimony of Gen. WILLIAM H. EMORY, given before the Select Committee of the House appointed to prepare articles of impeachment against the President:

WM. H. EMORY sworn and examined by the Chairman.

Question—What is your rank and command in the army? Answer—I am Colonel of the Fifth United States Cavalry and Brevet Major-General in the United States Army. My command is the Department of Washington.

Q.—How long have you been in the command of this Department? A.—I think since the 1st of September, 1867.

Q.—During the month of February, 1868, have you had any conversation with the President of the United States in relation to military affairs or movements? A.—Only once.

Q.—When was that? A.—That was on Saturday, the 22d February.

Q.—Was the interview at your request or his? A.—It was at his request.

Q.—In what way was his request communicated to you? A.—I have the note in my pocket; it is a letter from Col. WM. G. MOORE, of the army, marked "personal."

Q.—Read the letter.

Witness read as follows:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 22, 1868.

GENERAL: The President directs me to say that he would be pleased to have you call on him as early as practicable. Very respectfully and truly yours,
WM. G. MOORE, U. S. A.

Q.—Did you call in consequence of that request? A.—I did.

Q.—State fully and literally, as far as you are able, what occurred at the interview. A.—There is nothing more difficult than to repeat conversation.

Q.—State the substance of it. A.—The President asked me if I recollected a conversation I had with him when I first took command of the Department, in reference to the strength of the garrison of Washington and the general disposition of the troops in this Department, to which I replied that I did not recollect it distinctly; he asked me if there had been any changes; I replied that there had been no material changes, but such as there had been I could state at once; I then went on to state that six companies of the Twenty-ninth Infantry had been brought here to winter, but that that had been offset by detaching four companies of the Twelfth Infantry to Charleston, on the requisition of Gen. CANBY; that two companies of the Fourteenth Artillery, which had been detached during Gen. CANBY'S command of the department, one of them to the Northern frontier, to assist in putting down the Fenian difficulties, had been returned to their regiment stationed at Fort McHenry, Baltimore; that, though the command had been increased in the number of companies, I was under the impression that the reduction in the numerical strength of the command growing out of the order which reduced the infantry and artillery companies from the maximum of the war establishment to the minimum of the peace establishment, more than offset what was gained by the additional companies; The President said, I refer to more recent changes; I said I did not know exactly what he referred to by changes; that none had been made to my knowledge; that if he would give me some idea of who had made the report to him, or what the report was which he had received, I could perhaps give him a more definite answer; he said reports had reached him that within the last day or two certain orders and new arrangements of troops had been made; I assured him that none had been made with my knowledge, and I did not believe any had been made without my knowledge; that under the recent orders founded upon the laws of Congress for the Government of the armies of the United States, approved by him, no order could come to me except through Gen. GRANT, and that reasoning from analogy it was assumed in the army that no order could be given to any one under my command without coming through me; that if by any possibility an order had been given without coming through me, it was the duty of the officer receiving it to immediately notify me; he then asked me, "what order do you refer to?" I stated that I referred to Order No. 15 or 17; I could not recollect which, that had been published to the army some time in May last; he said, "I wish to see the order;" I replied to him that I would send for it; he said, "No, I have all the orders about the house," and a messenger was sent for it; at that time Col. COOPER came in and occupied the President's attention for some time upon another subject, as I supposed, for I withdrew to the other end of the room; while there the messenger came and brought the order; after Col. COOPER had gone out I returned to the President with this order in my hand and said, "Mr. President, I will take it as a great favor if you will permit me to call your attention to this order or act; it was passed in an appropriation bill, and it is possible you may never have seen it; he took the order and read it, and observed, "This is not in accordance with the Constitution of the United States, which makes me Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, or with the language of the commission which you hold;" I stated to him that that was not a matter for officers to determine; there was an order sent to us approved by him, and we were all governed by that order.

Q.—Do you mean that the order or the act was approved by the President? A.—I mean the act, but as far as that was concerned the order and the act approved by him are the same thing, for the order contained nothing but the act. He said: "Am I to understand that the President of the United States cannot give an order, but through the General-in-Chief, or Gen. GRANT?" I replied, "Mr. President that is the order which you approved, and which has been issued for the government of the army, and I think it due to you to say that when this order first came out it was very much discussed in the army, and some of the leading lawyers of the country were consulted as to what the duty of an officer was under that law and order," and I observed one of them, whom I consulted, and I considered him, perhaps, one of the greatest constitutional lawyers in the country, gave it as his very decided opinion that we were bound by it; and I think it right to tell you that on this subject the Army is a unit." He asked me who the lawyer was. I told him the one I consulted was a kinsfolk of mine, ROBERT J. WALKER, and that I had understood, though I did not know of my own knowledge, that others had consulted Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON, who, it was reported, held the same opinion. The President replied: "The object of the law is very evident." After a short pause, seeing there was nothing more to say, I thanked him for the courtesy with which he had permitted me to express my opinion, and left the house.

Q.—Did the President, in any form, inquire whether you would obey an order if it was sent to you without going through the headquarters of the General? A.—As nearly as I can recollect there was not a word said that I have not put down, though I could, of course, not swear that I had put down every word uttered. You may see, by my testimony, that I myself introduced the subject of order number seventeen, which involves this question. There were a variety of rumors running about town that Gen. THOMAS had given orders, or that he had declared he was going to give orders, and I thought it my duty to state the situation fairly and squarely to the President.

TESTIMONY OF COL. GEORGE W. WALLACE.

GEO. W. WALLACE, sworn and examined by the Chairman: Q.—You are connected with the army? A.—I am Lieutenant-Colonel in the army, commanding the garrison of Washington.

Q.—How long have you been in command of the garrison of Washington? A.—Since the latter part of August last.

Q.—Have you at any time had any conversation or correspondence with the President of the United States in regard to military affairs, or movements, or operations? A.—I had a brief conversation with him on Sunday morning last.

Q.—Had you the conversation at his request? A.—The circumstance occurred in this way: I was called to the Executive mansion to see one of his secretaries, Col. MOORE, and while in conversation with him I asked how the President was; he replied that he was very well, and asked if I would like to see him and pay my respects to him; I said certainly, and in a few moments I was invited into his room.

Q.—Did you have a conversation with him in regard to military matters. A.—Yes, Sir, a brief conversation,

Q.—State what that conversation was? A.—The President asked me if any changes had been made in the forces under my command; I replied that four companies of the Twelfth Infantry, the regiment to which I properly belong, had been sent to Charleston, or rather to that Military District, the 7th of January; beyond that there had been none.

Q.—Had you any further conversation? A.—No, Sir. That was all that occurred in reference to military operations.

Q.—He made no reply to your statement as to the change in the affairs of your command? A.—No, Sir. Nothing occurred beyond that.

By Mr. WILSON—Did anything further occur with regard to military matters of any character? A.—No, Sir. That was the only conversation that I had with him with regard to military matters. Indeed, I may say, it was all that transpired with regard to any matter except a mere passing remark.

By the Chairman—Had Col. MOORE any previous knowledge or expectation that you were to call about that time? A.—Col. MOORE expected to see me Monday morning.

Q. What led him to expect you? A. He addressed me a note the day previous, saying he desired to see me; that he would call upon me in person, but that he was very much occupied. His object in sending for me, however, was upon an entirely different matter.

By Mr. BINGHAM—Did the President say anything to you whatever about the War Department matter, or the Secretary of War, this morning? A. No, Sir; Col. MOORE sent for me in regard to a personal matter concerning myself.

NEW-YORK.

Proceedings in the Assembly—Bills Relating to New-York City Matters—The Free Academy—The Work Done.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Saturday, Feb. 29, 1868.

The Senate was not in session to-day, having adjourned over until Monday evening.

But the Assembly was in session, and although there was but a sparse quorum present, it put in a large day's work. Somewhere more than a hundred reports were made, and a matter of sixty or seventy new bills were presented. Most of this work was on mere local bills, the Committees of the House still withholding action on the big things.

The stream of New-York bills appears to have pretty much run out. Only three or four turned the corner of the Clerk's desk to-day.

REVOKING OMNIBUS LICENSES.

Mr. TRAINOR introduced a bill declaring null and void all licenses for omnibuses on lines in New-York that have been operated for the past four years. If there are any such in your City, this may be taken as a notice to explain things.

LEGALIZING BY IMPLICATION.

Mr. MCKIEM introduced a bill to continue the present Board of Aldermen in office until Jan. 1, 1870, and the Board of Councilmen until Jan. 1, 1869. In 1868, at the municipal election, an Assistant Alderman is to be elected in each Assembly district, and on the assembling of that body, the present Board of Councilmen steps out. In 1869, at the municipal election, an Alderman is to be elected for each Assembly district, and then the present Board of Aldermen is abolished. In plain English, the present occupants hold on one and two years longer. I believe they have already had their terms once extended by legislative enactment. Ordinarily your city Democrat is restive under special legislation, but the City Fathers appear to take very kindly to this specialty.

THE FREE ACADEMY.

Mr. KIERNAN introduced a bill directing the Comptroller of the City of New-York to pledge the City credit for $30,000, and hand the same over to the trustees of the New-York College, (formerly known as the Free Academy,) for the purpose of having the same expended in the erection of a new building. I presume, as "the boys" would say, that is only a commencement.

MORE BAGGAGE SMASHING.

Mr. ANDREWS introduced a bill to incorporate the New-York and Brooklyn Baggage and Passenger Express Company. This is the same bill that Senator CREAMER introduced in the Senate yesterday. It looks as though the proprietors were very much in earnest, but I don't believe they can come it this time. Just think of landing at a dock, or a railroad depot in New-York, and you and your baggage being seized and possessed by a reputable man, with a distinctive badge, who forces you into a clean, safe coach, takes you at once to your destination, and only demands a fixed and moderate fare—not attempting to extort any more than the printed rates specify, and actually telling you and yours to go up the front steps and vanish behind the hall door, without sending after you so much as a damn. I don't know how a countryman might take such treatment, but a New-Yorker would feel himself deprived of a vested right, if he did not pay at least treble fare, and get a long string of pet names thrown after him. If this Company gets an act, and attempts any such innovation, we shall be surprised if the thing is endured.

RAILROAD IN SPRUCE-STREET.

Mr. ANDREWS also introduced a bill authorizing some fifteen or twenty gentlemen to construct and operate a horse railroad, commencing at the TIMES Office, running thence through Nassau, Broad, Pearl, William and Spruce streets, back to the place of starting, each street being occupied by a single track, and the cars making the circuit.

THE SOLDIERS OF 1812.

Mr. YOUNGLOVE introduced a bill providing for the appointment of Pension Agents in each Assembly District, whose duty it shall be to investigate the claims of the soldiers of the War of 1812, their widows and orphans, and if satisfied as to the justice of such claims, to certify that fact to the Comptroller, who is to draw his warrant in favor of the claimant for such an amount as a pension as he would be entitled to receive for the same services under the existing Pension Laws of the United States.

I don't believe this Legislature is to be largely engaged in passing this class of bills.

LEGISLATIVE HONESTY.

Mr. RANNEY presents a bill which makes it a high misdemeanor, [illegible] for any incorporated company to offer a member of the Legislature any thing in consideration of his vote, with a view of influencing the same.

Now, Mr. RANNEY, won't you please embody in an additional section some clauses which will make equally heinous for legislators to corrupt corporations? That feature is just now the most prevalent.

EARLY TO WORK.

Hereafter the Assembly is going to commence work at 10 o'clock in the morning, and intends to keep at it until 2 o'clock in the afternoon. If the fashion, so prevalent, of doing business by unanimous consent is to continue, there will be some business turned off each day.

HOW MUCH HAS BEEN DONE.

In the Senate, 340 bills have been introduced; 125 reported and 60 passed. In the Assembly, when we opened shop this morning 696 bills had been presented, 265 reported and 83 passed. But 19 bills have yet passed both Houses, and been sent to the Governor. Of these he has signed 16. LEO.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE

ALBANY, Saturday, Feb. 29.

There was no session of the Senate to-day.

ASSEMBLY.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

To authorize the Attorney-General to institute suits for the abrogation of certain canal contracts.

To authorize the Astor's and Hunter's Point Railroad Company to change their route.

To incorporate the Forest Port Railroad Company.

In relation to Wallkill Valley Railroad.

To incorporate the New-York Fiduciary Company.

To incorporate the Home Savings Bank of New-York.

To incorporate the Manhattan Safe Deposit Company of New-York.

To incorporate the Seventeenth Ward Savings Bank of New-York.

To incorporate the People's Safe Deposit Company of New-York.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. CAMERON—For the better protection of emigrants arriving at the port of New-York.

By Mr. FLOCH—To amend the charter of the Buffalo Street Railroad Company.

By Mr. ROOT—To incorporate the New-York Cab Company.

By Mr. TRAINER—Relative to stage routes in New-York.

By Mr. FREAR—To incorporate the Burglars' Insurance Company of New-York.

By Mr. BERGEN—To incorporate the Chelsea Savings Bank of New-York.

By Mr. D. BURNS—To compel joint stock companies to admit service in civil actions; also, to incorporate the East Side Savings Bank.

By Mr. KIERNAN—To provide means for the erection of buildings for the College of the City of New-York.

By Mr. SKEELS—To amend Lockport City Charter.

By Mr. HITCHMAN—To incorporate the East Side Association of New-York; also to incorporate the Metropolitan Boat Club.

By Mr. RAMSEY—To prevent corporations from corrupting legislation.

By Mr. SHERMAN—To facilitate the construction of the Kingston and Newburg Railroad.

By Mr. YOUNGLOVE—For the relief of the soldiers of the War of 1812.

By Mr. UNDERWOOD—To improve and enlarge Champlain Canal.

By W. S. ANDREWS—For a railroad in Nassau and other streets of New-York; also for a railroad in Third and other streets of New-York.

MOTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS.

A resolution was adopted to adjourn to 7:30 o'clock on Monday evening, and providing that after Monday next the House should meet at 10 o'clock A. M. each day.

Mr. W. S. CLARK moved that the Committee on the Manufacture of Salt be directed to make examination into the amount manufactured in 1864, 1865, 1866 and 1867, the amount of revenue derived, and report as to the expediency of terminating the existing contracts for the use of said springs.

Mr. JOHNSON called up the resolution providing for an investigation into the affairs of the Health Officer of the port of New-York, and it was adopted.

Mr. BRADSTREET introduced a resolution that, inasmuch as charges had been made that surplus waters of the canals had been fraudulently diverted, to the detriment of navigation, that the Select Committee be authorized to make examination into the subject, with power to send for persons and papers, which was adopted.

The Assembly adjourned till Monday evening at 7:30 o'clock.

A Strange Assault.

We find ourselves berated, in the course of a communication published in the *Tribune* of Saturday, as follows:

"A lady was thus gratuitously attacked in the TIMES last week, merely because as amateur, she thus once helped a charity. She was denounced as having 'entered on the business of public lecturing throughout the country,' &c. A note requesting a correction of the mistake received no attention. She was compelled to go to the office and express her indignation at the gratuitous assault, (prompted apparently by personal malice) before she could obtain the imperfect redress of a contradiction."

The New-York correspondent of the Rochester *Union*, by a curious coincidence, uses very nearly the same language—thus:

"Even a respectable journal—the TIMES—came out on Friday with an editorial full of sneers against lady lecturers, *dragging in the name of a lady of independent fortune and private walk in life, who had never dreamed of lecturing*, but had only been guilty, now and then, of using her pen *for amusement—happily never from necessity*. Indignant at being charged with 'public lecturing' and stump speeches, she sent by post immediately a note requiring a contradiction of the *calumny*. This receiving no attention, she was obliged, previously to commencing a suit for libel, to go in person to the editorial room with her complaint. Then the TIMES consented to correct the 'mistake.' A 'mistake'—forsooth! By what mistake can the name of a private individual be dragged into a newspaper in association with actors and stump orators, without the shadow of a cause?"

The lady in question considers herself "attacked," "gratuitously assaulted," "libeled" and denounced by us, because we stated—not that *she* had "entered on the *business* of public lecturing," but that her name had been advertised to give a reading. This was our language:

"Beside the feminine lecturers on woman's rights, (whose names have become familiar as household words,) we have within a short time seen a crop of *new names advertised to deliver lectures, or give readings*, upon social, scientific or philosophical subjects. *In this City, the present week, the names have been announced of Mrs. Ellett, Miss Barton and Miss Logan.* So far as the thing has gone, it has received encouragement, and we suppose every one will agree with us that only encouragement is required to bring a countless swarm of eager aspirants into the field."

That is the whole of our offence. We are quite willing to submit its enormity to the public judgment.

Now we beg to say further:

1. The note "requesting a correction" reached us the day *after* the personal visit which the lady made to the office, for the purpose, as she says, of "expressing her indignation," and she did this so effectually as to render any subsequent notice of the note quite superfluous.

2. The lady's name was not "dragged into the newspaper" at all. She was *advertised* by name, we presume with her own consent, by the managers of the charity for which she had consented to read in public, and the announcement was also made editorially in the *Tribune*, and, we presume, other papers.

3. If the lady had also advertised that she was "of independent fortune, and private walk in life," and that she sometimes "used her pen for amusement, but never from necessity," we should probably have avoided the offence of connecting her name with "actors and stump orators" who, unfortunately, are not of "independent fortunes," and are compelled to use their talents for the purpose of making themselves independent of the class of both men and women who are at liberty to think of nothing in the world but their own "amusement." It was the lack of this information that betrayed us.

4. The imputation that we are in the habit of "sneering" at women who "are supposed to be earning their subsistence by the exercise of art," is utterly gratuitous and unfounded. When we are disposed to sneer at women at all, we shall begin with a very different class. Meantime we content ourselves with pointing out the inaccuracy of their statements.

Rejuvenated.

From the Express.

One of the most frequented and popular institutions of this great metropolis, is the well and favorably known restaurant and dining-rooms of Messrs. CROOK, FOX & NASH, which occupy a large portion of the main and lower floors of the TIMES Building. Here statesmen, merchants, manufacturers, professional men, politicians and others have their house of daily call; here they congregate in force; and the establishment is not only a marvel of gastronomic entertainment, but a general depot of information and the exchange of ideas.

It was first opened to the public, on the completion of the building, ten years ago, and at once took the front rank of leading houses of this description, and has ever since maintained its early acquired supremacy. A short time since, the lease being about to expire, a new one was secured, and under the direction of the competent junior proprietors, the whole concern has now been refitted and refurnished in the most tasteful, convenient and desirable manner.

In order to give our out-of-town readers some idea of the extent and perfection of this establishment, we present the following details: The gentlemen's dining room is the large hall, on the main floor of No. 40 Park-row, 25 by 100 feet, with eighteen foot ceiling, and extending through to Nassau-street, there being entrances from each thoroughfare. Here meals are served at all hours of the day and evening, on the European plan, the bill of fare including seasonable viands of every description, the choicest the market affords, all prepared and served in unsurpassed style. Immediately under this are the ladies' and gentlemen's dining and supper rooms, eight in number, with accommodations for parties from two to twenty persons each. Adjoining are toilet rooms, butlery, &c. The lunch and bar-room is a hall adjoining—No. 41 Park-row—and precisely similar to the first mentioned, to which it is connected by a spacious double doorway. The lunch-counter, about sixty feet in length, occupies the north side of the bar, facing it on the other side; while the Nassau-street end is appropriated to the oyster and other bivalve department. The subbasement contains the culinary department, store-rooms, &c., the whole establishment being thorough and complete in every particular. In the reorganization which has been on that effective scale which ever marks the movements of these experienced caterers, the services of the following well-known houses were brought into requisition;

Gas Fixtures—ARCHER, PANCOAST & Co.
Silver-ware—Manhattan Plate Company.
Painting—BARNEY & STYLES.
Cutlery—J. RUSSELL & Co.
Chairs—J. H. VANDEWATER & Co.
Table Linen and Floor Coverings—A. T. STEWART & Co.

The reopening will take place on Monday morning next, at 11 o'clock. As heretofore, the business will be managed by Messrs. FOX & NASH, the senior partner spending the most of his time at his fine farm in Pittsfield, Mass. There is no house in the country which exceeds this in reputation, its whole course having ever received unanimous commendation.

Hazard & Caswell's

PURE AND SWEET
COD LIVER OIL,
"BEST IN THE WORLD."
Manufactured on the sea-shore by
CASWELL, HAZARD & CO.,
Under Fifth-avenue Hotel. —*Advt.*

Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps.

Recommended by the medical faculty in cases of Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsey, &c. Put up in quart and pint bottles, and for sale by all grocers, apothecaries, druggists and fruit stores in the United States. Look out for counterfeits and imitations.—*Advertisement.*

Lung and Throat complaints disappear when Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is used.—*Advertisement.*

The Singer Manufacturing Co.

SEWING-MACHINES.
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world, the only true and perfect dye, harmless, reliable, instantaneous. No disappointments, no ridiculous tints, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

At Lowest Manufacturer's Prices.—POLLAK & SON'S warranted Meerschaum Pipes and Cigar-holders, at their stores, 692 Broadway, near 4th-st., and 27 John-st., near Nassau. Repairing done; boiling, $1.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

DIED.

BELCHER.—In Orange Valley, N. J., on Saturday, Feb. 29, WILLIAM BELCHER, in his 70th year.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral at the residence of his son-in-law, W. L. De Grauw, at Orange Valley, on Monday, March 2, at 1 P. M., without further notice. Train on Morris and Essex Railroad leaves foot of Barclay-st. at 11¼ A. M.

BROWN.—LOUISE, daughter of Geo. W. and Louise Isaacs Brown, aged 1 year and 11 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Sunday at 2 o'clock, from St. Luke's Church, in Hudson-st., opposite Grove.

COULSON.—On Saturday, Feb. 29, RICHARD ELMORE COULSON, youngest son of Robert and Emma Coulson, aged 3 months and 13 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral this (Sunday) afternoon at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, West End, Hudson City, N. J.

GAMBLE.—On Friday, Feb. 28, MARY E., wife of Robert Gamble, in the 43d year of her age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 36 West 54th-st., on Monday, March 2, at 11 o'clock A. M.

HUNTER.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday morning, Feb. 29, JESSIE HUNTER, daughter of Wm. R. and Kate A. Hunter, aged 1 year, 9 months and 27 days.

Funeral on Monday, March 2, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the house of her parents, Washington-av., corner of Gates.

JANVIER.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday evening, Feb. 27, CORA E. MATHER, wife of Francis D. Janvier, aged 30 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 260 Sackett-st., on Monday, March 2, at 2 o'clock P. M.

KIRKER.—On Friday, Feb. 28, JAMES B. KIRKER, at the residence of his mother, No. 175 Henry-st., New-York.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his late brother, Edward Dunnigan, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Monday, March 2, at 9½ o'clock A. M., to St. Teresa's Church, corner of Henry and Rutgers sts., New-York, where a solemn High Mass of Requiem will be celebrated. His remains will be taken thence to Calvary Cemetery.

LINDSLEY.—In Bergen, N. J., on Friday, Feb. 28, CALEB F. LINDSLEY, after a short illness, of pneumonia, in the 66th year of his age.

Funeral services at the Reformed Dutch Church, (Dr. Taylor,) Bergen, at 2 o'clock, P. M. on Sunday, March 1. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend. The remains will be removed to the family vault at Morristown on Monday.

MOUNT.—On Friday evening, Feb. 28, of scarlet fever, AGNES CONSTANTINE, daughter of Andrew and Emma Mount, aged 4 years, 11 months and 25 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday, March 2, at 3 o'clock, from No. 260 Bloomfield-st., Hoboken, N. J.

SCHLOSS.—On Friday morning, Feb. 28, SOPHIA, daughter of Benjamin and Josephine Schloss, aged 5 years and 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral without further notice, on Sunday at 9 o'clock A. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 323 West 29th-st.

VAN DYKE.—In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, Feb. 28, FREDERIC A., infant son of James C. and Fannie A. Van Dyke, aged 15 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services on Monday morning at 11 o'clock, at the residence of his grandfather, Robert H. Lowry, No. 160 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

☞ Philadelphia and Baltimore papers please copy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FURNITURE.

A splendid assortment, of new and elegant designs. Also, plain furniture in great variety, at
POPULAR PRICES!
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WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times*. Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOK-STORE, cor. of 23d-st. and Broadway, and get a box of beautiful French Note Paper. Five quires for $1, stamped.

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READINGS FOR LENT.

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For sale by all prominent booksellers.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHAPEL OF THE HOLY SAVIOUR, East 25th-st., near Madison-av.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

ST. TIMOTHY (FREE EPISCOPAL) Church, 57th-st., west of 8th-av., Rev. G. J. GEER, D. D.—SUNDAY services at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school, 2½ P. M. Children's service, 3½ P. M. Prayers Wednesday and Friday at 10 A. M. and 7½ P. M., with lecture. Prayers, Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 4½ P. M., during Lent. On WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 4, Rev. THOMAS B. NEWBY will preach. On FRIDAY EVENING, March 6, Rev. Prof. GEORGE F. SEYMOUR, D. D.: subject, *Repentance.*

BETHANY MISSION, CORNER OF 84TH-ST. and Broadway.—Owing to SUNDAY, 1st of March, being a day of fasting and prayer in all the Baptist Churches, there will be no afternoon service at this Mission.

The members of the congregation are most cordially invited to meet with us, after 10 o'clock, at the West 53d-st. Baptist Church, near 7th-av.

BROOKLYN SOCIETY OF THE NEW CHURCH, (Swedenborgian.)—Rev. J. C. AGER will deliver a lecture THIS (Sunday) EVENING at the Chapel of the Polytechnic Institute, Livingston-st., near Court. Subject—*The Incarnation; Rationalistic Objections Considered.* Services at 7½. Regular morning service at the same place at 10½. Seats free.

SPIRITUALISM.—THERE WILL BE A PUBlic test circle this SUNDAY EVENING at the rooms of J. B. CONKLIN, No. 160 12th-st., corner of 4th-av. None admitted after 8 o'clock. Private sittings daily.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, 22D-ST., between 6th and 7th avs.—Preaching on SUNDAY, March 1, by the Pastor, Rev. G. D. ARCHIBALD, D. D., at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for the evening—*The Christian Sabbath.* Strangers are invited.

AT THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF SEA AND LAND, corner Market and Henry sts., preaching by the Pastor at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Communion of the Lord's Supper will be administered at 3 P. M., when Rev. Dr. HARDENBERG will be present. Seats free.

REV. CHAS. B. SMYTH DELIVERS his last lecture in New-York, this season, SUNDAY. Subjects: (4 o'clock,) *Reconstruction in Church and State;* (8 P. M.,) concluding lecture on *Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress.* At Dr. Cheever's Church, Union-square, corner 15th-st.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. E. F. HATFIELD, D. D., will preach in this Church, corner of 9th-av. and 31st-st. on SABBATH MORNING, March 1, at 10½ A. M.

ASSOCIATION OF SPIRITUALISTS.—N. FRANK WHITE will lecture before this Society SUNDAY, March 1, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock; Children's Progressive Lyceum at 2½ o'clock.

TRINITY CHAPEL—WEST 25TH-ST., NEAR Broadway.—Short choral service, with sermon, every SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. At this service all the seats are free.

SUNDAY, AT NO. 97 6TH-AV, AT 3.—*Is Governmental action or Individual Reform most needed to cure the ills of Poverty and Want?* At 7½—*An International Congress.*

NEW-JERUSALEM HOUSE OF WORSHIP—35th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs. Rev. CHAUNCEY GILES, Pastor. Morning service at 11 o'clock. Evening lecture at 7½ o'clock.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CITY MISSIONS.—PREACHING AND OTHER religious services under the direction of the New-York City Mission, will be held in the following W... every SABBATH, viz.:

1. No. 27 Greenwich, 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.
5. No. 74 West Broadway, 8 P. M.
6. No. 122 Leonard, 7½ P. M.
7. No. 473 Grand, 7½ P. M.
8. No. 288 Spring, 3½ P. M.
11. No. 44 Avenue C, (German,) 7½ P. M.
13. No. 70 Columbia, 3½ and 7½ P. M.
14. No. 212 Grand, 3 and 7½ P. M.
17. Olivet Chapel, No. 63 Second, 7½ P. M.
18. No. 340 East 23d, 7½ P. M.
18. No. 245 East 23d, 7½ P. M.
20. No. 449 11th-av., 3½ P. M.

GEORGE J. MINGINS, Sup't of Missions.

A SERIES OF SERMONS UNDER THE auspices of the American Church Union will be preached in the churches of the City on SUNDAY EVENINGS in Lent, at 7½ P. M.; two sermons each Sunday. On SUNDAY, March 1, one sermon will be preached by Rev. GEORGE F. SEYMOUR, D. D., at Zion Church. Subject—*The obligation of observing Lent stronger than that which justifies Christians in keeping holy the first day of the week instead of the seventh.* Another sermon will be preached on the same evening at Trinity Church, which will be specially opened for a night service for the occasion. Preacher, Rev. R. S. HOWLAND, D. D. Subject—*A justification of the principle involved in the canon on parish boundaries.*

ZION CHAPEL, THIRD-AV., NEAR 9th-st., Rt. Rev. HORATIO SOUTHGATE, Rector, Rev. JAMES MURRAY, Curator.—SUNDAYS, service and sermon 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; Sunday-school 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Industrial, for girls free to all, every Saturday, No. 230 East 38th-st., from 10 to 12. The Lenten services are Wednesday and Friday mornings; Prayer and Litany at 9½, evenings; service and lecture at 7½. The Holy Eucharist on the second Sunday morning in every month. Baptism at any service. Seats free.

HOWARD MISSION AND HOME FOR LITTLE WANDERERS, No. 40 New Bowery.—Rev. W. C. VAN METER, Superintendent.—Sunday-school 2 to 4 o'clock. From 3 to 4 o'clock the exercises will be of unusual interest, consisting of incidents connected with the work during February. In the EVENING Mr. VAN METER will speak in Washington-av. Baptist Church, Brooklyn. Several of the children from the Mission will be present and sing.

UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, CORNER Bleecker and Downing sts.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. SUNDAY EVENING, Rev. DAY K. LEE'S closing lecture on Geology and the Bible. Subject—"*Job's Oil Wells.*" On WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, March 4 and 5, the Sunday-school connected with this Church will hold its thirtieth anniversary in the church, exercises consisting of dialogues, addresses, tableaux, &c., commencing at 7½ P. M.

WEST 53D-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH, Rev. WM. H. PENDLETON, pastor. Next SUNDAY will be observed as a day of humiliation and prayer, commencing at 10½ A. M. Lord's supper at 12 M., and services extending through the afternoon. Pastor will preach 7½ P. M. Rev. Mr. FILLER will preach at Bethesda Chapel, 9th-av. and 35th-st. at 3½ P. M., and Rev J. V. OSTERHOUT at Bethany Chapel at 3½ P. M.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCH AND MISSIONS.—Preaching on SUNDAY, March 1st, corner Catharine and Madison sts., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. MURPHY, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M.; at corner Water and Dover sts. at 3 P. M., and at No. 27 Greenwich-st. at 3½ P. M. Seats free.

OLD JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—The annual Missionary Meeting of this Church will be held at 10½ A. M. At 7 P. M. Rev. J. S. LONG, Pastor of the Southern Methodist Church at Beaufort, N. C., will preach. Sacrament after the morning sermon. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and at 2 P. M. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES, corner of 28th-st. and 9th-av.—Rev. S. H. WESTON, D. D., of St. John's Chapel, will preach a sermon in aid of the Protestant Episcopal Church Missionary Society for Seamen on SUNDAY EVENING, March 1. Services commence at 7½ o'clock.

CHAPEL OF THE HOLY APOSTLES, (Rutger's College, 5th-av., above 41st-st.)—On SUNDAY, March 1, there will be divine service and a sermon at 10½ A. M. 4 P. M. Anthem at the afternoon service, "The Magnificate," by Arnold. R. S. HOWLAND, D. D., Rector, THOS. K. CONRAD, Associate Rector.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. D. CURRY, D. D., Editor of *Christian Advocate*, will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M., and the Pastor, Rev. J. S. INSKIP, at 7½ o'clock P. M., on the subject of *Temperance.* Seats free. Strangers and others are invited to attend.

THE REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, lately in 21st-st., will meet for worship, please God, in Trenor's Rooms, Lyric Hall, in 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., TO-MORROW, (Sunday,) at 10½ o'clock in the morning and 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Sermon by the Minister, Rev. ALEXANDER R. THOMPSON, D. D.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, 2D-AV.—Rev. A. B. EARLE, the Evangelist, will preach in this Church on SUNDAY, morning and evening; also every afternoon and evening of the following week, Saturday excepted. The afternoon and evening services will commence at 3 o'clock and 7½. Seats free.

FORTY-SECOND-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, between 7th and 8th avs.—God willing, services SUNDAY, by the Rev. Dr. SCOTT, Pastor, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Evening discourse to young people on *Dissipation no Remedy for Sorrow and Trouble.*

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE —3d-av., east side, between 77th and 78th sts., Rev. J. TUTTLE SMITH, Rector. Services every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Evening prayer and sermon by Rev. ISAAC H. TUTTLE, D. D., on THURSDAY next, at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

CONFIRMATION CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR FOR SEAMEN.—Bishop POTTER will administer the Apostolic Rite of Confirmation in this Church, No. 83 Pike-slip, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON next. Divine service at 3½ o'clock. Friends of the Mission to Seamen are invited to be present.

NOTICE.—EVERETT ROOMS, BROADWAY, corner 34th-st., Rev. R. C. SHIMEALL, minister. Services morning and evening. Subject for evening—*The Closing Scenes of the Millennial Era.* Services 7½ o'clock. Families and others respectfully invited. Seats free.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH —Rev. Dr. PRICE, Rector, will hold Divine service every SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., in the Hall corner of Broadway and 28th-st. The Rector will preach. Seats free.

A UNION MEETING OF THE VARIOUS City Evangelization Societies will be held in Irving Hall SUNDAY EVENING, March 1, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses will be made by Revs. Dr. JOHN COTTON SMITH, A. C. FOSS and GEORGE J. MINGINS.

REV. GEO. H. HEPWORTH, OF BOSTON, Mass., will preach this morning and evening, at the usual hours, in the Church of the Redeemer, Greene-av., between Carlton-av. and Adelphi-st., Brooklyn. The public are invited to attend.

CITY EVANGELIZATION.—THE MEETING under the auspices of the New-York Diocesan Committee of the American Church Missionary Society which was advertised to be held in St. Mark's Church on Sunday evening, the 1st inst., will be postponed until further notice.

MR. FRANK WHITE, A REMARKABLY inspired speaker, will address the Spiritualists at Masonic Hall, No. 114 East 13th-st., SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Sociable, THURSDAY EVENING next at 8 o'clock.

SPIRIT CIRCLES.—WANTED TO RENT, A room two evenings in the week, large enough to seat thirty persons; must be on the west side of Broadway, above Bleecker-st. Address, stating terms, A. A. WEIDEMEYER, No. 277 3d-st.

THAT MIGHTY HAIL-STORM.—THE Messenger of God will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Great Hail-storm of the Day of God.* Isaiah, xxviii., 17.

CANAL-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, in Greene-st., near Canal.—Services by the Pastor, Rev. DAVID MITCHELL, SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for the evening: *Cruelty to Animals.* All welcome.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH, NO. 126 West 16th-st. Evangelist preaching on SUNDAY EVENING at 7½, by Rev. W. H. CUTHBERT, B. A., on *The Now Closing Events of the Christian Dispensation.* Seats free. No collection.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—TO-MORROW Rev. E. BENJAMIN will preach at 7½ A. M.; Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M.—the latter service being for deaf mutes; and Rev. S. F. HOLMES at 7½ P. M.

ALLEN-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Rivington and Delancey sts.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. L. S. WEED. Evening subject, *Soul Knowledge.* Prayer-meeting at 3 P. M. Seats free. All invited.

CHAPEL OF THE SHEPHERD'S FLOCK OF THE CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, No. 330 West 43d-st., between 8th and 9th avs. Rev. J. WM. TRIMBLE, Minister in charge. Divine service every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

SERMON TO YOUNG MEN BY REV. R. J. W. BUCKLAND, SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by request of the Young Men's Christian Association, in the church on Madison-av., corner 31st-st. Young men cordially invited.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Madison-av. and 29th-st.—This Church is opened for morning and evening services. The Pastor, Rev. NATHANIEL W. CONKLING, will preach on SUNDAY, (March 1,) at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

HARLEM UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Rev. W. T. CLARK will preach in National Hall, corner of 4th-av. and 125th-st., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON. Services commence at 3 o'clock. Sunday-school at 2 o'clock.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF the Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st. The original mission at the Points. Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent. Principal Sunday-school at 2 o'clock P. M. Short addresses by visitors. Select pieces sung by the children.

ELDER J. S. LAMAR, OF AUGUSTA, Ga., will preach by request in the Christian Church, on 28th-st., near Broadway, on LORD'S DAY, March 1, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

HALL OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, corner of 2d-av. and 11th-st.—Presbyterian Congregation.—Preaching on SABBATH by the Pastor, Rev. GEO. S. CHAMBERS, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

FORSYTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—SERvices at 10½ A. M., 3 P. M. and 7½ P. M. The whole of the day's services will be in charge of the Praying Band, led by SAMUEL HALSTEAD, Esq. Seats free.

ST. MATTHEW'S (FREE) CHURCH.—Services held in Harvard Hall, 6th-av. corner of 42d-st. SUNDAY; morning prayer at 9½; Litany and Holy Communion at 10½. Evening services at 7½.

THE FIRST SOCIETY OF SPIRITUALISTS, at Dodworth Hall, will be addressed by Hon. WARREN CHASE, at 10½ o'clock, and Dr. HALLECK at 7½ o'clock. Conference at 3 P. M. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION—Madison-av. and 35th-st.—There will be Divine service and sermon in this Church on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Rev. Dr. MONTGOMERY will preach.

THE UPPER CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, 34th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., south side, near 6th-av.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Service for children every Sunday afternoon at 3½.

CHURCH OF ALL SOULS, CORNER 4TH-AV. and 20th-st.—Rev. JOSEPH MAY will preach in this Church on SUNDAY, March 1. Morning service 10½; evening 7½.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Services, SUNDAY, 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Rector, Rev. T. A. JAGGAR will preach a sermon to the young in the evening.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, STUYVESANT-Square, will be open for public worship on SUNDAY EVENING, March 1, at 7½ o'clock.

JANE-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—SUNDAY, March 1, preaching at 10½ A. M., by Rev. J. S. INSKIP, and at 7½ P. M. by O. H. Applegate.

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR, CORNER Lexington-av. and 30th-st.—Rev. JAMES R. HOMANS, Rector. Services at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, 34TH-ST., between 7th and 8th avs. Preaching morning and evening by Rev. G. W. LORD. Strangers invited.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb 29, 1868.

$3,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R...	110¾	700	Central Coal Co....	46
125,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '62	110	42	West. U. Tel....	35
			200	do....	34⅞
25,000	do....	110	5	do....	34⅝
35,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20, C., '64	107⅝	8	Pacific Mail....	114
			150	do....	113¾
30,000	do....	107⅝	200	do....	113
65,000	do....	107⅝	100	Atlantic Mail....	98⅝
35,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C., '65	108⅜	100	Mariposa Prf....	11⅞
			600	Adams Ex....	73½
30,000	U. S. 5-20s, C., '65....new	106⅛	300	do....	73⅜
			300	Mer. Union Ex....	35
25,000	do....	106⅜	2	Am. Ex. Co....	70¾
1,000	do....	106⅛	2	do....	70½
8,000	U. S. 5-20s, C. '67 New issue	107	2	do....	70
		106⅞		do....	70
25,000	do....	106⅞	600	N. Y. Cen....	129¾
4,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s, C....	104¾	1100	do....	129⅝
104,000	do....	104⅝	900	do....	129⅝
			100	do....s60	129⅝
5,000	Tr. Notes 7 3-10s 2d series	106	700	do....s80	129⅞
			200	Erie R....	68⅜
35,000	do....	105⅜	1300	do....	68⅜
1,000	N.Y.St.7sBounty Loan....C	108⅜	300	do....s30	68¼
			100	do....s15	68⅜
7,000	Ga. St. 6s....	70	200	Reading R....	93⅝
5,000	Ga. St. 7s....	81⅜	20	Second-av. R....	45
25,000	N. C. St. 6s....x-c	60	100	Mich. Cen. R....	113
4,000	do....	60⅛	13	do....	113⅛
5,000	do....	61	100	Mich. S. & N. I....	91
3,000	N. C. S. 6s, new....	60⅜	100	Chic. & N. W....	61
22,000	do....	60⅜	300	Chic. & N. W Pf....	73⅜
60,000	do....x-c	61	1250	do....	73⅞
10,000	do....	60⅞	200	do....b60	73⅞
8,000	M. 6s, H. & St. J. Issue	87⅜	200	Clev. & Tol....	108
			58	do....	108⅛
8,000	Missouri 6s....	106⅛	50	Cle., Col. & Cin. R.	101½
5,000	do....	106⅛	20	Chic. & R. I....	96⅛
7,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s '83....	94	6	M.&P.D.C. 1st P....	99
1,000	C., Bur. &Q. 8s....	113	100	M.& St. P. R....	51⅜
1,000	Del., L. & W. 1st....	99	100	do....	51⅜
10,000	Grt. W. 2d M....	76⅜	100	do....	51⅝
3,000	C. & R. I. & P 7s....	94	200	do....	51⅜
2,000	Mor. & Es. 1st M....	99	30	Del., L. & W....	114
1,000	O. & M. 1st M....	93	400	P., Ft. W. & C....	104⅜
2,000	M. & St. P. 1st....	88⅛	30	do....	104⅝
60	Am. Ex. Bank....	120	100	O. & Miss. R....	30⅞
25	Cent. Nat. Bank....	116	200	do....	30⅞
10	Fourth National....	104⅛	100	do....	30⅝
300	Canton Co....	62⅜	200	H. & St. J. R....	81½
200	do....	62⅛	11	Rome & Wat'n....	117
200	do....b10	62⅝	200	Mar. & C. 1st Pf....	29⅝
100	Del. & Hud. Can....	148	100	Dubuque & S.C. Pf	75
100	do....	148⅜			

SECOND BOARD.

$50,000	Tenn. 6s.new....	61⅝	600	N. Y. Cen....	129⅜
10,000	do....	61⅜	100	do....s60	129⅜
4,000	Missouri 6s....	106⅛	400	do....	129⅜
7,000	do....	106	100	do....b60	129⅜
1,000	Chic. & Mil. 1st....	88	600	do....b20	129⅜
6,000	Mich. S. S. F. B....	100⅜	400	do....b30	129⅜
25	Cent. National....	106⅜	500	Erie R....	68⅜
200	Cum. Coal Pr....	34	2000	do....	68
1500	West. U. Tel....	34⅝	200	do....2d call	67⅜
500	do....s30	34⅝	15	Clev.,Col. & Cin.R.	102
500	do....	34⅝	30	Panama R....	345
25	do....	34¾	1500	Chic. & N.W.Pf....	73⅛
100	Pac. Mail....	111	1500	do....	73⅛
100	do....s15	111	200	Chi. & R. I....	96⅛
100	do....2d call	110⅜	200	Mil. & St. P....	51⅜
100	do....s60	111	200	do....	51⅜
100	Atlantic Mail....	98⅛	600	Mil. & St.P. Pf....	67
100	Mariposa Min. Co....	7	100	P., F. W. & Ch....	104⅜
100	U. S. Ex....	73	800	do....	104⅜
300	Adams Ex....	73⅛	100	Ohio & Miss. R....	30⅞
6	American Ex....	70	300	do....	30⅞
100	Mer. U. Ex....	35	50	Chic. & Alt....	130
100	Reading R....	93⅛	100	Mar & Cin. 1st.Pf....	29

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100	Mer. U. Ex....	34⅝	400	N. Y. C. R....	129⅜
600	Canton Co....	62⅜	200	do....c	129⅜
100	do....b10	62⅜	500	do....	129
200	do....c	62⅜	800	Erie R....	68⅜
100	do....b10	62⅛	100	Ohio & Miss. R.b10	30⅞
300	Pacific Mail....	113⅜	100	M. & St. P....s60	50
600	do....	113⅜	100	do....b30	51⅛
500	do....b15	113⅜	100	do....	51⅜
300	do....c	113⅜	200	Clev. & Tol....	107⅜
200	do....	113⅜	100	Chi. & N. W.Pf....	72⅞
300	W. U. Tel....	34⅝	100	do....b10	73
100	do....b10	34⅝	100	do....	73
100	do....c	34⅝			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100	Mar. Pf....	11⅜	100	Ohio & M. R....	30⅞
300	Atlantic Mail....	98⅜	800	Bost.Hart.& E....	11⅜
100	U. S. Ex. Co....	73	100	do....b30	16
300	West. U. Tel....	34⅝	100	M. S. & N. I. R.b10	91
600	N. Y. Cen....	129⅞	200	Clev. & Pitts....	94⅛
1200	Erie R....	68⅜	500	Chi. & N. W. R....	61⅜
1000	do....	68⅜	100	do....	61⅜
200	do....b15	68⅜	200	Clev. & Tol....	107⅜
300	do....c	68⅜	1100	Chi. & N. W. Pf....	73⅜
200	do....s5	68⅜	800	do....b10	73⅜
500	do....b10	68⅜	100	do....b5	73⅜
100	Hud. Riv. R....	143	100	do....c	73⅜
2800	Mil. & St. P.Pf....	67	200	do....s10	73⅜
200	do....	67⅛			

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

200	Wells-Fargo Ex....	40⅜	200	Reading R....	93⅞
200	do....	40⅜	1100	Erie R....	67⅞
70	Amer. Ex....	70	600	do....s3	67⅞
200	Mer. U. Ex....	35	100	P., F. W. & C..s10	104⅝
50	do....	34⅞	100	M. So. & N. I.R b10	90⅝
200	Pacific Mail....	111⅜	100	do....	90⅞
100	do....b10	111	400	Cleve. & Pitts....	94
100	do....s3	110⅜	200	do....b3	94
200	do....	110⅞	200	do....	93⅞
200	Atlantic Mail....	98⅜	500	Ill. Cen. R....	138⅜
200	N. Y. Cen....	129⅜	100	do....s15	138⅞
100	West U. Tel....b15	34⅜	1200	Chi. & N. W....	62⅞
100	do....	34⅜	600	Chic.& N. W.Pf....	73⅞

SATURDAY, Feb. 29—P. M.

The sales of Gold to-day were at 141½@141⅞@141⅞ ₱ cent. as against 141⅞ on Friday. The business of the market was attributed to the lower Cable news for Cotton and United States 5-20s, and the agitation of the Funding Scheme of Mr. Senator SHERMAN, whose speech on Thursday creates much regret among the friends of the true observance of the Public faith. We cannot say that it excites particular surprise, after his previous report and the extraordinary details of his Funding Bill; nor ought there to be any serious apprehension felt that any such a measure can possibly pass the Senate. The Foreign Exchanges are nominally firm, but there is less business doing than earlier in the week, on the basis of 109⅞ ₱ cent. for standard 60-day Bills on London. The Treasury Office received, during the week, $2,330,000 in Gold for Customs, and paid out $112,000 Gold interest on the Public Debt. The Banks lose $422,339 on their Gold averages of the week, and $2,315,323 in Greenbacks; but only $443,773 on their general line of Deposits. The Loans and Discounts are $525,965 less than last Monday. It is apparent that the recent decrease in Deposits has been arrested, and the effect is already felt on the Money market, which closed at 5@6 ₱ cent., in place of 6@7 ₱ cent., as earlier in the week, and the offerings to the Brokers quite free. The export of Gold and Silver Bullion for the week amounts to $659,901.

The Public Funds are again weak, and the sales this forenoon were the lowest of the week. The 7.30 ₱ cents fell below 106 ₱ cent. The old 5.20s of 1862, closed 109⅞@110, and the new 5.20s of 1867, 106⅞@107 ₱ cent. The State Bonds advanced to 60⅞@61 for the North Carolinas, and the Tennessees and Missouris were steady. The Miscellaneous Stocks were lower on Pacific Mail and Western Telegraph, with a *Bearish* disposition to sell both on seller's options. The Express Stocks quiet. The Railways generally higher than on Friday, and the speculation for the rise strong on New-York Central and both the Northwest Stocks and Milwaukee and St. Paul. In Erie the fluctuations were frequent through the day; sales as high as 68⅜ and as low as 67⅞ ₱ cent.

After the late Boards broke up, the following quotations were made, as compared with Friday night:

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s....	104⅜	104⅛	Missouri....	107	106⅛
U. S. 5-20s, 1862..	110⅜	109⅞	Northwest....	60⅞	62⅛
U. S. Con. 5-20s.	107	106⅞	N. West Pref....	72⅜	73⅛
N. Y. Central....	128⅜	129⅞	Rock Island....	96⅛	96⅛
Erie....	68⅛	67⅞	Fort Wayne....	100⅜	100⅜
Hudson....	142½	142½	W. U. Telegraph	34⅞	34⅜
Reading....	93⅛	93⅞	M'chants' Union	35	34⅝
Mich. Southern..	90⅜	90⅜	St. Paul Pref....	66⅞	66⅞
Ohio and Miss....	30⅞	30⅞	St. Paul Com....	51	51⅛
Pittsburgh....	94	93⅞	Pacific Mail....	113⅜	110⅞
Toledo....	107⅜	107⅜	American Gold.	141⅛	141⅜
Tenn 6s. new....	61⅞	61⅜	Bills on London.	109⅞	109⅞

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent., 1868....	140	5-20 cou., 1865, new is..	106⅜
6 ₱ cent. coup., 1868....	140	5-20 reg., 1867....	106⅜
6 ₱ cent., reg., 1881....	110⅜	5-20 coup., 1867....	106⅞
500 & 1,000, 1881....	110⅜	5 ₱ cent., reg., 1874....	119
5-20 reg., 1862....	108⅜	10-40 reg., 1874....	101
5-20 cou. small, 1862....	109⅜	10-40 500 & 1,000, 1874....	104⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862....	110	7 3-10 2d series....	106
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864....	107⅜	7 3-10 3d series....	106
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865....	108⅜		

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. C. 7 ₱ c. 1870....	102⅜	Illinois war loan....	100
N. Y. Reg'd B'y loan....	108⅜	Michigan 6 ₱ c., 1873....	95
N. Y. Bounty Loan....	108⅜	Michigan 6 ₱ c., 1878....	95
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan '72.	102	Michigan 6 ₱ c. 1883....	95
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan, '73.	102	Michigan 7 ₱ c. W. L..	101
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan, '74.	102	Tennessee 6 ₱ c. ex-c..	66
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan, '75.	102	Tennessee new bds....	61⅛
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan, '77.	102	Virginia 6s., ex-c....	48⅜
N. Y. 5 ₱ c. B'y loan, '78.	102	Virginia 6s., n. b....	43
Ohio 6 ₱ c., 1881....	102	Georgia 6s....	69⅜
Ohio 6 ₱ c., 1886....	102	Georgia 7s, new bonds.	81⅜
Illinois C. bonds 1860....	99⅜	North Carolina 6s. x.c.	60
Illinois reg., 1860....	99⅜	North Car. 6s. n. b....	61⅛
Ill. 6s, cou., '79 aft. 1860..	99⅜	Missouri 6s....	106⅛
Ill. 6s. cou., '79 aft. 1862..	99⅜	Mis. H. & St. Jo. is....	87
Illinois 6s, '79 aft. 1865....	99⅜	California 7s....	130
Illinois 6s '79 aft. 1870....	99⅜	Connecticut 6s....	99⅞
Illinois coupon 6s. 1877.	99⅜	Rhode Island 6s....	100
Illinois coupon 6s. 1879.	100		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks;

New-York....	135	Bank of the Repub..	110
Manhattan....	140	Bank of N. America..	105
Merchants....	118	Irving....	107
Mechanics'....	121	Metropolitan....	131
Union....	115½	Market....	110
America....	138	Nassau....	105
Phenix....	104⅛	Shoe and Leather....	111
Fulton....	158	Corn Exchange....	124
National....	111	St. Nicholas....	104
Merchants' Exch'ge....	110	Commonwealth....	109
State of New-York....	110	Impt'rs. & Traders'..	122
Commerce....	119⅞	Park....	148
Mechanics B'k Ass....	116	Central National....	106
Broadway....	250	First National....	205
Ocean....	101	Fourth National....	104
American Exchange..	120	Ninth National....	104

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883....	94	Del. L. & W. 2d M....	98
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887....	94	Tol. & W. 1st M. ex....	91⅜
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Es....	90	Tol. & W. 2d M....	80⅜
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n....	90	Tol. & W. Equip. b'ds..	71
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876....	101⅜	Gt. Western 1st M. '88..	100⅜
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. '76..	127	Gt. Western. 1st M. '88.	88
N. Y. Cen. 7s 1865-'76..	127	Gt. Western 2d M. '93..	76
Erie 1st M. Ex....	104⅜	Quin. & Tol. 1st M. '90..	71
Erie 7s. 2d ind.. 1879..	101⅜	Ills. & So. Iowa 1st M..	71
Erie 7s. 3d ind.. 1883..	100⅜	Mil. & P. du C. 1st M..	98⅜
Erie 7s. 4th ind.. 1880..	92	Gal. & Chi. extended..	99
Buff. N.Y. & Erie. 1st '77	93	Chi. & R. I. Pac. in....	94
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M.S.F. '85.	104	Clev. & Tol. S. F....	100
Hud. R. 7s. 3d M., '75....	95	N. Jersey Cen. 1st M....	101
Harlem 1st Mg., 1869-72	102⅜	Morris & Essex 1st M....	99
Mich. C. 8 ₱ c. '69-'72.	108	Morris & Essex 2d M....	95
Mich. Cen. n. 1st M. 8s, '82	112⅜	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	96
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1st M..	113	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	79
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d M.	92	Cleve. & P. 3d M.. con.	102⅜
N. Ind. Goshen Line. '68.	98	Cleve. & P. 4th M....	95
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₱ c.	100	Chi. & Alton S. F. 1st M.	102⅜
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	110	Chi. & Alton S. F. in....	99
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	85	Ohio & Miss. 1st M....	93
Alton & T. H. 2dM. Inc.	82	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M....	88
Con. 7 ₱ cent. conv....	85⅜	Mar. & Cin. 1st M....	92
Con. 7 ₱ cent. Exten. B.	85	Chic. & Mil. 1st M....	86
Con. 7 ₱ cent. 1st M.	87	Joliet & Chi. 1st M....	102⅜
Han. & St. J. land gr'nts.	100	Chi. & Gt. East. 1st M.	80⅜
Han. & St. J. con....	98	N. Y. & N. H. 6s....	96⅜
Del. L. & W. 1st M....	98		

Mr. C. P. WILLIAMS, with Messrs. A. D. WILLIAMS & Co., and Mr. WILLIAM MCCLUER, with Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & Co., have been elected members of the New-York Stock Exchange Board.

Mr. HENRY KEEP has been elected a member of the Open Board of Brokers.

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $3,144,083 18; total payments, $11,089,576 84; balance, $99,239,619 27 The receipts include for Customs, $423,000; for Gold Notes, $93,000.

The aggregate amount of imports, (other than Dry Goods and Specie,) at the port of New-York, from foreign ports, for the week ending Feb. 28, 1868, was $3,073 71.

The business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New-York during the month of February was as follows:

Jan. 31, 1868—By Balance....		$97,492,706 59
Receipts during the month:		
On account of customs....	$9,735,125 34	
On account of gold notes....	4,781,630 00	
On account of internal revenue	600,419 47	
On account of three per cent. certificates....	545,000 00	
On account of Post-office Department....	96,526 91	
On account of transfers....	11,778,000 00	
On account of patent fees....	3,747 70	
On account of miscellaneous..	7,583,149 62	
On account of disbursing ac'ts	12,715,282 66	
On account of Assay Office....	14,417 34	
On account of interest ac'ts....	5,8,895 40	—48,488,155 34
Total....		$145,980,861 93
Payments:		
Treasury drafts....	$31,608,835 05	
Post-office drafts....	251,216 61	
Disbursing accounts....	12,473,184 89	
Assay Office....	130,475 51	
Interest accounts, viz.:		
In coin....	1,880,086 64	
In currency....	397,525 90	—46,741,242 66
Balance....		$99,239,619 27
Balance to Cr. Treasurer U. S.	$83,421,306 16	
Balance to Cr. disbursing accounts....	13,332,353 22	
Balance to Cr. Assay office....	2,485,959 89	—99,239,619 27
Receipts for customs in the month of February, 1868....		$9,735,125 34
Receipts for customs in the month of February, 1867....		11,452,203 91
Decrease in February, 1868....		$1,717,078 57

The following is a statement of business at the United States Assay Office, at New-York, for the month ending Feb. 29, 1868:

Deposits of Gold....		$293,000 00
Foreign Coins....	$3,000 00	
Foreign Bullion....	6,000 00	
United States Bullion....	284,000 00	
Deposits of silver, including purchases....		40,000 00
Foreign Coins....	5,000 00	
Foreign Bullion....	7,300 00	
United States Bullion (contained in gold)....	3,200 00	
United States Bullion (Montana)....	1,500 00	
United States Bullion (Colorado)....	3,500 00	
United States Bullion(Lake Superior)	500 00	
United States Bullion (Nevada)....	19,000 00	
Total Deposits—Payable in Bars....	$205,000 00	
Total Deposits—Payable in Coins....	$128 000 00	
Total....		$333,000 00
Gold Bars Stamped....		$395,081 02
Transmitted to United States Mint, Philadelphia, for Coinage....		$120,077 00

The following is a detailed statement of the earnings and expenses of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company for the year 1867:

EARNINGS.

From freight....	$3,791,114	
From passengers....	1,421,410	
From mails, rents and miscellaneous....	471,084	—$5,683,608

EXPENSES.

Repairs of road....	$543,470	
Repairs of bridges....	42,737	
Repairs of fences....	5,744	
Repairs of buildings....	85,929	
Repairs of locomotives....	282,300	
Repairs of cars....	366,231	
Repairs of tools and machinery.	44,778	—$1,371,191

OPERATING.

Management and general offices.	$99,507	
Foreign agency and advertising.	24,799	
Station service....	304,773	
Conductors, baggagemen and brakemen....	144,976	
Train and station supplies....	93,696	
Engineers, firemen and wipers.	208,070	
Oil and waste....	45,694	
Fuel....	365,818	
Damage to property....	15,526	
Loss and damage of freight and baggage....	14,244	
Personal injuries....	14,532	
Car service....	15,383	
Miscellaneous expenses....	11,938	
Rents....	5,393	
Insurance....	17,093	
Taxes—State and local....	151,852	
Taxes—U. S. Government....	46,586	
New-York office expenses....	10,354	—$1,509,243

EXTRAORDINARY EXPENSES.

Interest and exchange....	$4,220	
Legal expenses....	50,102	
Renewal of track....	246,434	
New buildings....	79,319	
New fences....	36,617	
New cars....	190,388	
New locomotives....	20,609	
New tools and machinery....	12,852	
New bridges....	63,708	— $704,249
Total....		$3,665,685

RECAPITULATION.

Gross earnings....	$5,683,608
Total expenses 64½ ₱ cent....	3,665,685
Net earnings 35½ ₱ cent....	2,017,922

And the following is the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company's condensed balance sheet, (embracing all divisions of the road as it will be when all the securities are exchanged as agreed,) Feb. 1, 1868:

Cost of road....		$30,931,299
Stock of material on hand....		545,361
Due from United States Government, Post-office Department....		36,126
Due from other companies and agents..		90,179
Miscellaneous accounts....		47,946
Interest on bonds due Jan. 1, 1868....		310,808
Operation account for January, 1868....		243,854
Cash on hand....		632,607
Total....		$32,838,184
Preferred stock....	$8,050,892	
Common stock....	5,406,883	
Capital stock....		$13,457,775
First mortgage 7 ₱ cent. on La Crosse, Portage and Berlin Line, 370 miles....	$5,377,000	
Second mortgage do....	1,476,000	
First mortgage 8 ₱ cent. Prairie du Chien line, 200 miles....	3,582,000	
Second mortgage do., 7 3 10 ₱ cent....	739,000	
First mortgage Iowa and Minnesota division, McGregor to Minneapolis, 222 miles..	2,000,000	
Incumbrances assumed....	3,474,000	
Real estate bonds....	148,500	
Mortgage bonds and funded debt....	$16,796,500	
Amount of shares and bonds....		$30,254,275
Dividend due Prairie du Chien preferred stockholders....		301,467
Shares of other companies....		70,700
Unpaid vouchers and pay-rolls....		299,257
Bills payable....		154,573
State taxes....		86 267
Due to other companies....		60,175
Miscellaneous accounts....		7,444
Coupon account....		25,860
Gross earnings for January, 1868....		369,228
Income account....		1,208,935
Total....		$32,838,184

The *Financial Chronicle*, of this date, in mentioning the recently circulated rumor of the resignation of Secretary MCCULLOCH, takes occasion to review the financial policy of the honorable Secretary, especially in relation to the funding of the public indebtedness, as follows:

"For two or three days past some excitement has been produced in Wall-street by the rumor that Mr. MCCULLOCH had resigned. The story was denied, though it had been connected with the sudden departure of the Assistant Secretary, Mr. VAN DYCK, for Washington. The report, besides other subordinate advantages, has had the effect of eliciting a good deal of discussion about the Treasury management. Hence we can see how generally the doings of Mr. MCCULLOCH have gained for him the public confidence, and how small is the real dissatisfaction evoked by his few errors.

The chief points which are being canvassed in Mr. MCCULLOCH's policy are two: first, the contraction of the currency; and, secondly, the funding of the public debt. Few persons who have not given much study to the complicated movements in the debt can have any distinct notion of the embarrassment and responsibility which its vast claims and unwieldy dimensions have imposed upon the Department at various critical times and especially at the close of the war.

At that time, as we find from the debt statement of 1st April, 1865, issued a few days after Mr. MCCULLOCH's appointment, the aggregate debt was $2,423,000,000, of which only $1.100,000,000 were funded into long bonds. The remainder, amounting to the prodigious sum of $1,323,000,000, was unfunded. Attempts equally futile and mischievous had been making to "float" five per cent. bonds by gorging the channels of the circulation with legal-tender notes. The cash in the Treasury was low. Its creditors were importunate. Their overdue claims were accumulating every day. So severely pressed and embarrassed was the Department that its vouchers issued to contractors for war supplies were sold by the unfortunate holders at 10 to 20 per cent. discount. To complete the disorder and confusion, our army, a million strong, was about to be disbanded, and the brave soldiers who had fought the fight for the Union and had won it, could not be sent home till money was in hand to give them their long arrears of pay.

Such was the condition of the Treasury in the Spring of 1865. The unfunded debt was $1,323,000,000. A glance at this aggregate shows three very troublesome classes of obligations. First there were $114,000,000 of audited accounts which had been suspended for want of means to pay them. The next item is $224,000,000 of temporary loans and certificates payable on call or after a short interval. Besides these there were over $400,000,000 of other maturing claims. To meet all these demands we had no more than $56,000,000 of cash in the Treasury. The revenue from customs duties was falling off, that from internal revenue was uncertain; almost everybody was gifted with the spirit of prophecy, and was anticipating a financial crash like that which followed the war of 1812, only ten fold worse, because our credit system was now more inflated, and our paper money frightfully depreciated and redundant.

It is only just and fair that whoever would fairly interpret Mr. MCCULLOCH's financial policy should weigh dispassionately the difficulties with which that policy had to grapple, and the success which has at almost every step attended its development. No journal in the country has more earnestly or more pointedly exposed Mr. MCCULLOCH's apparent errors and shortcomings than has the *Chronicle*. But we are bound to confess that far from wondering that mistakes have occurred so often, we have rather been surprised that they were so few, and that those few were so soon found out and so promptly corrected.

To return, however, to the topic before us. What did Mr. MCCULLOCH do? He had just entered upon office. He found only 56,000,000 of cash in hand, and he had to pay promptly many hundreds of millions. It was proposed to him to negotiate a foreign loan. But to do this directly was impossible. Had such a project been attempted in the derangement of the foreign exchanges and the feverish state of the currency it could scarcely have failed in the existing difficulties of the National Treasury, to end in commercial revulsion or to be stopped by a financial catastrophe. Moreover, England, with complacent wisdom, predicted national bankruptcy for us, and refused to lend our pinched Treasury a shilling. French finance, mounting proudly on the topmost wave of the inflated Credit Mobilier, refused to invest her fabulous millions in United States bonds. She wished for something more safe, and subscribed $100,000,000 to M. MINGHETTI's Italian loan. These bonds cost her seventy, and are now begging in the market at forty-five; while our bonds which might have been bought at forty-five, have gone up to seventy-eight or eighty, with a prospect of being worth par in gold.

At the time referred to, however, we could not borrow a dollar except at home. The dangerous expedient of paper money was suggested. It offered a ready relief. The path was easy and alluring. An officer less sound and less trusty, might, under such a pressure of Treasury embarrassments, have yielded to the temptation. Congress, without laying down any policy, had put the responsibility on the Secretary. He was empowered by the acts of 30th June, 1864, and 3 March, 1865, to issue any amount of legal-tender notes that he might choose or find needful. Congress, appointed by the Constitution the guardian of the currency, had abdicated its legislative function. It had made a vague law, and confided to a single officer an almost unlimited power to issue legal-tender money. Happily for the nation we had not a paper money man in office. Otherwise one shudders to think of the abyss of confusion, bankruptcy and repudiation in which the country might have plunged. We gladly turn away from the possible catastrophe. Let us next pass to the Autumn of 1865. Five or six months of peace had dissolved the army, the last regiments were being paid off, the Government creditors had been satisfied, the whole of the suspended claims on the Treasury had been settled, and the funding policy of the Government was fully developed as we see it now. Not a dollar of paper money had been issued. On the contrary, the currency was contracted from $984,000,000 to $710,000,000. In other words, $274,000,000 of legal tenders had been withdrawn; and, moreover, $112,000,000 of old suspended debts had been discharged, $32,000,000 of temporary loans had been got rid of, and $413,000,000 of absolutely new claims had been put in, audited and promptly paid. Over $800,000,000 were raised and used for these disbursements in the short space of Mr. MCCULLOCH's first half-year's work in the Treasury.

We have said that the plan or scheme of funding which was begun under such difficulty is now going forward. Indeed, it approaches completion. The $830,000,000 which were so suddenly required to preserve the country from a bankrupt Treasury on the one side, or a deluge of paper money on the other, was raised by the issue of three-year Seven-thirty notes, the holder of which might at maturity claim to be paid off in currency, or to receive at par, instead Five-twenty bonds, bearing six ₱ cent. interest in gold. Of these $830,000,000 all but $200,000,000 have now been funded into bonds. A month ago, on the 1st February, the Seven-thirties outstanding were only $215,000,000, and the aggregate debt stood at $2,651,000,000, of which $1,934,000,000 were funded. The unfunded debt was reduced to $717,000,000, the whole of which, with the exception of the greenbacks, the fractional currency and the gold notes, are so arranged as to be readily funded. In scarcely any conceivable contingency can any part of the unfunded debt cause embarassment to the Treasury, unless, indeed, Mr. SHERMAN should succeed in passing the singular measure on which, notwithstanding its unpopularity and mischievous character, he once more ventured to address the Senate on Thursday.

To give a more perspicuous view of the movements of the debt since the close of the war, we have compiled the following table:

	March 31, '65.	Aug. 31, '65.	Feb. 1, '68
Funded debt....	$1,100,000,000	$1,109,000,000	$1,934,000,000
Unfunded debt....	1,323,000,000	1,736,000,000	717,000,000
Totals....	$2,423,000,000	2,845,000,000	$2,651,000,000
Cash in Treasury.	$56,000,000	$88,000,000	$124,000,000
Suspended claims	114,000,000	2,000,000	none
Temporary loan and certificates	224,000,000	192,000,000	$26,000,000
Currency outstanding:			
Greenbacks....	433,000,000	433,000,000	356,000,000
Fract'l currency..	24,000,000	26,000,000	32,000,000
Int. bearing notes	527,000,000	250,000,000	46,000,000
Total Government currency....	$984,000,000	$710,000,000	$434,000,000

We presume that no one with these figures before him will venture to repeat the exploded charge that Mr. MCCULLOCH has not had a very definite policy in managing the public debt. What that policy is, appears very clearly to be, first, to get rid of the perplexing multitude of securities maturing at irregular early intervals; secondly, to fund all short date obligations into long bonds; and thirdly, to do all this not only without expanding the currency with a view to float his bonds, but side by side with a positive contraction of Government money afloat, and a reduction of its amount from 984,000,000 to 434,000,000 in less than three years.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

Board of Aldermen—The Widening and Extension of Laurens-st—Impeachment of Gov. Fenton Called for.

The Board met at 2 P. M. yesterday, Mr. COMAN in the chair.

A petition was received from property-owners in Laurens-street for the widening of that street to 90 feet, so as to make it of the same width as West Broadway, and its extension through Washington-square to Fifth-avenue.

A remonstrance was received from property-owners on Thompson-street against the widening and extension of said street.

Both papers were referred to the Special Committee having the matter in charge.

The resolution to appoint CHARLES BAULCH, Assistant City Librarian, with a salary of $1,000 per annum, was adopted over the Mayor's veto.

A large number of resolutions to pave certain streets with the Nicholson pavement were adopted notwithstanding the Mayor's veto.

The Board then took a recess until 3 P. M. On reassembling Mr. NORTON, on behalf of a majority of the Special Committee to whom was referred the petition for the extension of Laurens-street, presented a report signed by himself and Messrs. HARDY and WARD. The report reviews at length the various reasons brought before the Committee in favor of and against the measure and recommends the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That Laurens-street be widened twenty-five feet on the west side thereon from Canal to Amity street, and that the street so widened be extended through to Fourth-street.

A copy of an ordinance is appended to the resolution to the effect that all that part of Washington-Parade ground lying east of a line drawn from the intersection of Fifth-avenue with Waverly-place, and running thence parallel with Wooster-street to Fourth-street, be converted into an open public place. From the gross aggregate of the assessments for damages found by the Commissioners for widening and extending the street there shall be deducted the sum of $25,000, and in consideration of such reduction the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonality promise and agree that they will not permit at any time hereafter the laying of any railroad track in any part of Laurens-street, and in the breach of this covenant then the title to the lands acquired shall revert to the persons from whom the same was acquired.

On motion of Mr. NORTON the report was accepted, ordered to be printed and made the special order of business for Saturday next.

Resolutions to pave with Nicolson pavement Third-avenue, from Thirty-fourth to Forty-fourth-street; Sixty-seventh-street its entire length, and Lexington avenue, from Fifty ninth to Seventieth-street, were adopted:

Mr. HARDY offered the following:

Whereas, An attempt has been made in the House of Representatives of the United States to impeach ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, of high crimes and misdemeanors; and,

Whereas, Such high crimes and misdemeanors consist only and entirely of having exercised his highest prerogative as President, and attempted the removal of an objectionable Cabinet officer, in doing of which we consider him, by the circumstances of the case, perfectly justified; and,

Whereas, It has been in the said House of Representatives solemnly declared that all acts, deeds or things done by the legislative department of the Government of the United States, are in all cases to govern the actions of all officers, including the Executive of the nation, and notwithstanding the same may be in direct violation of the Constitution of the United States; and

Whereas, REUBEN E. FENTON, Governor of the State of New-York, has failed and neglected to perform certain duties imposed upon him by the legislative department of the State of New-York, as contained in chapter 383 of the laws of the State of New-York, passed April 15, 1867, therefore, in accordance with the spirit and intention of the law as expounded by the dominant party spirit in the Congress of the United States,

Resolved, That our representatives in the Legislature of this State be requested to take such action as the importance of the case demands, and cause charges of impeachment to be preferred against the said REUBEN E. FENTON, Governor of the State of New-York, for the said "high crimes and misdemeanors."

Mr. HARDY said he offered the resolutions so that the impeachment of Gov. FENTON by the Republican Party in the Legislature might proceed at the same time as the impeachment and trial of President JOHNSON by the Republicans in Congress. He hoped the resolutions would be adopted.

Mr. WHITE hoped not. He moved that they be referred to the Committee on National Affairs.

Mr. FARLEY said that was the proper place for them. The Democracy were not responsible for the quarrels of President JOHNSON with Congress and his Cabinet. They should be left to fight the thing out without the Common Council's interference.

Mr. NORTON hoped the resolutions would be referred. He could not see what the Common Council had to do with the question.

The motion to refer was lost by a vote of 7 to 7.

A motion to postpone the consideration of the resolutions was also lost.

Mr. HARDY remarked that if his private opinion in regard to the course pursued by President JOHNSON and Gov. FENTON was asked, he should say they were both right.

The resolutions, by consent of Mr. HARDY, were then laid over.

Mr. NORTON called up the resolution to remove the Loew bridge.

Mr. HARDY moved to amend the resolution by directing that the bridge when removed should be placed at the junction of Fourth-avenue and Seventieth-street.

Other amendments to remove the bridge to other places were offered, and finally the whole matter was referred to the Committee on Arts and Sciences.

The Board then adjourned to 2 P. M. on Monday next.

Board of Councilmen.

This Board met at noon yesterday, Mr. STACOM in the Chair.

Mr. HENRY MURRAY called up the resolution directing the City Railroad companies to remove the snow and ice piled up by them along the line of their tracks. He said that the resolution bore his endorsement, but it had been offered without his permission. He was afraid that the resolution could not be carried out, as there is no law to compel the railroad companies to remove the ice and snow from the streets. He hoped the resolution would be placed on file.

Mr. HART said that the railroad companies having the use of the streets ought to be compelled to keep their tracks clear of snow, and to remove the snow entirely, so as not to interrupt the traffic. He hoped the resolution would be adopted.

Finally, Mr. MURRAY was allowed to withdraw the resolution.

A resolution to appropriate $1,000 for a portrait of Mayor HOFFMAN was called up.

Mr. GILMORE hoped the resolution would be laid on the table. He had no personal feeling in the matter, but he wished to save the money of the taxpayers. The Mayor had already had about ten thousand of his portraits distributed over the City and stuck in every bar-room, and he could not see that any more portraits of His Honor were needed. At any rate, the City ought not to be made to pay for them.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Arts and Sciences.

Resolutions to pave the following streets with Nicolson pavement were adopted over the Mayor's veto: Twenty-fourth-street, from First to Madison-avenue, and from Broadway to Sixth-avenue; Twenty-seventh-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue; Murray-street, from Broadway to West-street; Twenty-third-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue; William-street; Great Jones-street; Ninth-street, from Broadway to Sixth-avenue; Marketfield-street, and Franklin-street.

Resolutions to pave the following streets with Nicolson pavement were adopted: Nineteenth-street, from Third to Sixth-avenue; Second-avenue, from Fourteenth-street to Twenty-third-street; Charlton-street, from Macdougal to West-street; Cortlandt-street, from Broadway to Greenwich-street.

The Board then took a recess until 3 P. M., and on reassembling received several papers from the Board of Aldermen, after which they adjourned to Monday next.

Issue of Licenses.

The following licenses were issued during the week, by Marshal TAPPAN: Second-hand dealers, 9; coaches, 1; expresses, 13; venders, 61; drivers, 18; public carts, 28; dirt carts, 13; porters, 5; cars, 150. Total, 198. Amount received, $7,330 75. Fines, $28.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Recent Changes—Aggregate Strength of the State Forces—Miscellaneous News.

The following changes are officially announced by Adjt.-Gen. MARVIN for the week ending Feb. 22:

COMMISSIONED.

Fourth Regiment—A. W. Maxwell, Lieutenant-Colonel, *vice* Thorpe, resigned.

Seventh Regiment—Samuel C. Burdick, First Lieutenant, *vice* McBride, resigned. Samuel C. Barr, First Lieutenant, *vice* Bogart, resigned. Charles F. Robbins, Second Lieutenant, *vice* Ferry, Jr., resigned. James H. Lounsberry, Second Lieutenant, *vice* Burdick, promoted. John W. Bensel, Second Lieutenant, *vice* Barr, promoted.

Fourteenth Regiment—Isaiah Uffendill, Adjutant, *vice* Vliet, resigned.

Nineteenth Regiment—James T. Chase, Captain, *vice* Martin, resigned. George W. Hawkins, First Lieutenant, *vice* Chase, promoted. Nathaniel Jackson, Second Lieutenant, *vice* Hawkins, promoted.

Sixty-first Regiment—Gad C. Parker, Captain, *vice* Godfrey, dismissed.

Sixty-fifth Regiment—Frank Mannerman, Captain, *vice* Meyer, resigned. Samuel Backer, First Lieutenant, *vice* Hoffman, removed. Henry Lutz, Second Lieutenant, *vice* Backer, promoted. Gustav R. Waldo, Second Lieutenant, *vice* Frink, removed.

Seventy-ninth Regiment—Duncan Miller, First Lieutenant, *vice* Ellis, resigned.

Ninety-first Regiment—Edward Tibbetts, Captain, *vice* Maxon, deceased. Charles M. Westfall, First Lieutenant, *vice* Tibbetts, promoted.

Second Regiment of Cavalry—Edward Doyle, Commissary, original appointment.

RESIGNED.

Thirteenth Regiment of Infantry—Capt. S. Alpheus Smith, Jr., Feb. 18.

Eighty-fifth Regiment of Infantry—Capt. Joseph W. Ney, Feb. 18.

AGGREGATE STRENGTH OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.

We present the following abstract of the aggregate strength of the State forces, as exhibited by the consolidated report made by Inspector-Gen. George S. Batchellor. The table will be of interest to all our readers, and serve as a memorandum of the actual progress made by the National Guard during the past year.

DIVISIONS.	PRESENT. Commiss'd Officers....	PRESENT. Non-Com. Officers....	PRESENT. Musicians....	PRESENT. Privates....	PRESENT. Total....	ABSENT. Commiss'd Officers....	ABSENT. Non-Com. Officers....	ABSENT. Musicians....	ABSENT. Privates....	ABSENT. Total....	Present and absent.—Total..	Armed....	Equipped....	Uniformed.	Total strength last muster..	Total strength present muster....
First Division....	650	1,795	638	5,782	8,863	251	473	132	5,349	6,185	15,047	9,036	9,172	8,957	14,915	12,807
Second Division..	467	1,028	250	3,533	5,238	147	329	70	3,114	3,660	8,983	5,564	5,515	5,215	8,082	7,911
Third Division...	376	873	167	2,639	4,055	114	274	62	2,792	3,242	7,292	5,190	5,272	4,867	6,821	6,684
Fourth Division..	69	151	25	695	940	17	28	4	473	522	1,461	699	669	712	824	1,378
Fifth Division....	366	820	186	3,291	4,632	107	306	50	2,382	2,845	7,421	4,462	4,404	3,891	7,599	6,770
Sixth Division...	369	812	131	2,612	3,924	102	305	39	3,053	3,499	7,444	5,142	5,138	4,375	5,834	6,674
Seventh Division	182	378	78	1,221	1,729	51	111	12	1,033	1,207	3,036	1,991	1,930	1,847	3,142	2,707
Eighth Division.	105	243	57	917	1,324	56	84	17	833	990	2,309	1,157	1,166	1,083	2,069	2,085
Total....	2,583	6,102	1,480	20,690	30,726	845	1,890	385	19,029	22,150	53,443	33,221	33,206	30,877	48,986	47,486

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.

The officers of this regiment will assemble in fatigue uniform, on Saturday next, at 8 o'clock P. M., for instruction in the manual of the sword. The following elections are announced: George F. Thomas, Captain Company F, *vice* Ford, resigned; Charles F. Robbins, Second Lieutenant Company C, *vice* Ferry, resigned; Samuel C. Burdick, First Lieutenant Company I, *vice* McBride, resigned; James H. Lounsberry, Second Lieutenant Company I, *vice* Burdick, promoted; Samuel C. Barr, First Lieutenant Company A, *vice* Bogert, resigned; John W. Bensel, Second Lieutenant Company A, *vice* Barr, promoted. The following appointments are announced: Edward B. Dalton, M. D., Surgeon, *vice* J. C. Dalton, resigned; Robert W. Leonard, Commissary, original vacancy. C. G. Bacon has been appointed a Sergeant and detailed as Right General Guide. The following-named members have been expelled by their respective companies: Company A—Edward P. Lyman; Company G—Charles Hamilton, Albert A. Neal; Company K—Henry Cushing, J. T. Low, J. S. Hoey, J. W. Sanderson, John Tyler, Jr., and A. A. Barney.

THE SEVENTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

The several companies of this regiment will assemble, for instruction in the School of the Battalion, at the State Arsenal, on Monday evening, 9th inst., at 8 o'clock. This will be the first battalion drill in the new tactics, and as every officer in the regiment has been afforded ample time to become familiar with them, Col. FARNSWORTH states that he can see no good reason for overlooking any deficiencies, in this respect, on the part of the officers, and he is determined not to in future; and will deem it his duty to send before the Examining Board every officer who evinces a want of capacity. The present organization of the Seventy-ninth represents a regiment whose gallant services in behalf of the Union form one of the brightest pages in the history of the recent rebellion. Every gentleman, therefore, who receives a commission in it, in the opinion of the Colonel Commanding, has conferred upon him an honor that he has reason to feel proud of. He should, therefore, prove himself worthy of the same. The attention of company commanders is called to the necessity of making renewed efforts to increase the strength of their respective commands, as by an amendment to the Militia law, no organization will be classified as a regiment unless it contains at least 300 non-commissioned officers and privates. With a less number, companies are liable to be consolidated, and the regiment reduced to a battalion organization, and, in addition, deprived of the regimental fund of $500. The following-named officers, having absented themselves from their respective companies for a period of twelve months, without proper authority, are considered as having vacated their offices: Capt. Charles McKey, Company C, Lieut. Geo. S. Miller, Company B. The following staff appointments have been made: Samuel T. E. Beck, Surgeon; John Walker, Assistant Surgeon.

A HANDSOME COMPLIMENT.

While the Seventy-ninth Regiment Ball was in progress on the night of the 21st inst., at Irving Hall, the Board of Officers surprised their indefatigable Adjutant, Robert Gair, by presenting him, through Lieut.-Col. Shaw, with a handsome gold decoration as a mark of their esteem and an acknowledgment of his many services in reorganizing the command since its return from the field. The testimonial consists of a large double five pointed star, suspended to a gold clasp. The centre is ornamented by a solid anchor and cannon, standing in bold relief, and representing the badge of the glorious old Ninth Corps. The several points of the star are emblazoned with the names of the principal battles (sixteen in all,) in which Adjt. Gair participated with the Seventy-ninth New-York Volunteers. Mr. Gair entered the United States service as a Sergeant, and returned as Captain and in command of his regiment, the Colonel having been wounded in their last engagement at Spottsylvania, and with such a record Adjt. Gair may well be proud of the decoration conferred upon him.

MISCELLANEOUS.

At an election held by Company H, Twenty-third Regiment, on Friday evening, Feb. 21, 1868, Hamilton Fulton was elected to the Second Lieutenancy, *vice* B. F. Burdis resigned.

The first annual invitation ball of the Second Regiment Drum Corps came off on Tuesday evening last at the armory. The occasion was a very pleasant one, and well attended.

The First Cavalry give their first annual ball on Wednesday evening next at the Germania Rooms.

Drum-Major Bercliet and his numerous and effective drum corps will give a grand military and fancy dress ball at the Casino, in Houston-street, tomorrow evening. These drummer-boys are becoming quite celebrated for affairs of this kind.

The anniversary of Washington's Birthday was celebrated by the officers of the Twenty-second by a social dinner at Curet's, attendance being restricted to the present officers of the regiment. This dinner, although entirely informal, was very successful. Toasts were given, songs sung, and any quantity of speeches made, the rule that each in rotation must produce a speech, song or story, under penalty of a bottle of champagne, being rigidly enforced. The reunion was thoroughly enjoyed by all who attended it, and the party separated late in the evening, with the determination to make it an annual institution.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—HOGAN, JUSTICE.

DISHONEST CLERK.

ALBERT MEYER, doing business at No. 52 Lispenard-street, has had in his employ a Prussian named HERMAN SELLO, who acted in the capacity of clerk. During the past few weeks Mr. MEYER missed goods from time to time, amounting in the aggregate in value to $1,200. Suspicion fell on SELLO, and he was watched by Headquarter Detectives KELSO and RADFORD, who on Thursday succeeded in detecting him in the larceny of two pieces of silk velvet, valued at $150. When the apartments occupied by the prisoner, at No. 29 Rutgers-street, were searched the detectives discovered a considerable quantity of goods stolen from the store of his employer. SELLO confessed his guilt, and implicated another man as the receiver of a portion of the plunder, but the detectives did not obtain sufficient evidence to warrant an arrest. When the prisoner was arraigned before the magistrate yesterday he was remanded for trial at the General Sessions in default of bail.

THE KNIFE.

JACOB FISHER wanted a lodging on Friday night, and engaged a room at No. 5 Mulberry-street. When he went up stairs, an hour after, JACOB was somewhat surprised to find JOHN C. HAUER, a traveling agent, already ensconced in his bed. He requested the intruder to vacate the position, averring that he had no doubt made a mistake in the room. HAUER, however, had not made any mistake, as he asserted, and declined to evacuate, which unreasonable conduct led to a dispute between the parties, and was only ended by HAUER drawing a penknife and stabbing FISHER in the arm, causing a severe wound. Officer MONAHAN, of the Sixth Precinct, exercised the strong arm of the law by arresting HAUER and locking him up at the Police Station. When arraigned before the Court yesterday morning the prisoner was fully committed for trial at the Special Sessions. He resides at No. 63 New Bowery, and gave no explanation of his conduct.

THE FALSE REVENUE OFFICER CASE.

An examination was held yesterday in the case of EDWARD BRADY, now under arrest on a charge of having personated a Revenue Officer, and under that guise stealing $250 worth of whisky from JAMES EGAN of No. 80 East Eleventh-street. Mr. EAGAN testified to the fact of the whisky being removed by BRADY and FELIX BAXTER of No. 95 East Twenty-fifth-street, testified that he carted the whisky away from Mr. EGAN's distillery, but did not know his employer. After the examination of the witnesses, whose evidence proved unimportant, the magistrate closed the case and reserved his decision.

OBITUARY.

Major James B. Kirker.

Major JAMES B. KIRKER died at the residence of his mother in Henry-street, in this City, on Friday last, the 28th of February, at the age of about 40 years. He had been ailing only a very short time. His death was caused by pneumonia.

The deceased gentlemen was the representative of the old Catholic Publishing house of Messrs. EDWARD DUNNIGAN & BROTHER, for many years located at No. 151 Fulton-street, near Broadway, and recently in Broadway near Houston-street. The firm was long the leading publishing house, in its special line, in the City, and was noted for its enterprise and liberality.

Major KIRKER was a very active officer of the militia of this State, especially in connection with the Irish-American element, in the ranks of our citizen soldiery. He formerly commanded the Engineer Company of the Sixty-ninth Regiment N. Y. S. N. G. During the war for the Union he rendered efficient service to the patriotic cause, in the way of recruiting for the ranks of the army, particularly the Irish-American regiments of the City. He bore a prominent part in the organization of the Corcoran Legion, in connection with his intimate personal friend, the late Brig.-Gen. MICHAEL CORCORAN. On the completion of the organization of this special Irish-American contingent of the Army of the Potomac, he received the appointment of Brigade Quartermaster of the Legion, with the rank of Captain. For his services in this relation he received the brevet of Major.

Major KIRKER also did noble work in this City, in endeavoring to provide for the wants of the families of the soldiers of the Union. An unostentatious spirit of benevolence influenced him in his every-day walks in life.

He was held in high esteem by an unusually large and influential circle of friends in our City, for his many excellent and endearing qualities as a man, as well as on account of his honorable record in the public service.

His funeral will take place on Monday morning at 9:30 o'clock, at St. Teresa's Church, corner of Henry and Rutgers streets, where a solemn high mass of requiem will be celebrated. The remains will be interred in Calvary Cemetery.

His old associates of the Corcoran Legion have issued the following call:

HEADQUARTERS IRISH LEGION,
No. 82ND-STREET, NEAR BROADWAY,
Feb. 29, 1868.

GENERAL ORDER No. 1.—It is with profound sorrow that the Commandant of the Irish Legion announces to the officers and men of the organization the death of Captain and Brevet Major JAMES B. KIRKER, so long and favorably known as Quartermaster of the Brigade. As a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, the usual badge of mourning will be worn for thirty days. The officers and men will assemble in citizen's dress at the armory of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, Essex Market, corner of Grand and Essex streets, at 9 o'clock A. M., on Monday next, the 2d prox., for the purpose of participating in the obsequies of the deceased.

By request of
Col. and Brevet Brig.-Gen. J. P. McIVOR,
(Late) Commandant.
WM. J. NEVIN, (late) Assistant Adjutant-General.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS—A LARGE STOCK ON hand all ready for setting up in buildings, which must be sold in the next thirty days, at any price, on account of rebuilding. A. KLABER, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.

MARBELIZED SLATE MANTELS—Half the price of marble. Send for a circular. T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av. bet. 35th and 36th sts.

FINANCIAL.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO.
BANKERS
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS
&c.
Buy and Sell all issues of
U. S. BONDS
at MARKET RATES, and EXCHANGE
7-30 Notes, Feb. 28, 1868, as follows:
For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $3 47 DIFFERENCE.
For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and receive 73 cents DIFFERENCE
ON EACH $1,000.
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

SCOTT AND MERCER COUNTY, ILL., RACINE, KENOSHA AND WATERTOWN BONDS,
Wanted by GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.,
Dealer in Western securities of all varieties.

NEW-YORK, NEW-FOUNDLAND AND LONDON TELEGRAPH and INTERNATIONAL OCEAN (Cuba line) preferred stock wanted by
GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.,
Dealer in Miscellaneous Securities.

MISSOURI COUPONS
Bought and Sold by
WM. & JOHN O'BRIEN,
No. 58 Wall-st.

FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT.
SECURITY UNDOUBTED.
250,000 first mortgage bonds of the South Side Railroad of Long Island for sale.
These bonds are 7 per cent. coupons, payable 1st of March and September, at Atlantic National Bank, Brooklyn, the mortgage covering the entire property of the Company.
The South Side Railroad runs from the East River, Brooklyn, through all the villages on the south side of the Island to Patchogue, distance 55 miles, 34 miles complete and running. Net earnings are now during the Winter months paying interest on the bonds. The road is graded to Islip, iron and ties on the line, and the entire line will be completed as soon as the weather will permit.
For sale on favorable terms by
SMITH, GOULD, MARTIN & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers,
No. 11 Broad-st., New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 12.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—NOTICE is hereby given to the stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company that a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, has been this day declared upon the preferred and common stock of this Company, payable at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 12 Pine-st., New-York, on the 2d day of March next, to holders of said stock, who may be registered as such at the close of business hours on the 17th inst.
The transfer books will be closed on the 17th inst., and reopened for transfers on the 3d day of March next.
WM. LARRABEE, Secretary and Treasurer.

PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, PITTSBURG, Penn., Feb. 17, 1868.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK and bondholders of this Company for the election of Directors and such other business as may come before it, will be held at the office of said Company, in the City of Pittsburg, on the third WEDNESDAY (18th) of March, A. D. 1868, at 10 A. M.
The stock and bond transfer-books of the Company at their office in the City of Pittsburgh and at the Transfer Agency in the City of New-York, will be closed on the 2d day of March, at 2 P. M., and remain closed until the 19th day of March thereafter.
F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES LIFE INS. CO., IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 40 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 19, 1868.
ELECTION NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION for ten Directors of this Company, and for three Inspectors of Election, will be held at this office on MONDAY, the 2d day of March proximo, between the hours of 12 o'clock Noon and 1 o'clock P. M. By order
NICHOLAS DEGROOT, Secretary.

ISLE ROYALE MINING COMPANY, No. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1868.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS for the choice of Directors and the transaction of any other business, will be held on WEDNESDAY, March 11, 1868, at 2 o'clock.
F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

PRESTON COAL AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, No. 205½ WALNUT-ST., PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17, 1868.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, March 4, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of the Company, at which time an election will be held for Directors for the ensuing year.
H. P. RUTTER, Secretary.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 25, 1868.
EXCHANGE ON NEW-ORLEANS MOBILE AND CHARLESTON.—Drafts on New-Orleans and Mobile, payable in coin, and on Charleston, payable in currency, may be obtained on application to
H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 57 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Feb. 27, 1868.
COUPONS DUE MARCH 1, 1868, FROM the bonds of the Peninsula Railroad Company, will be paid on and after March 2, 1868, on presentation at this office.
A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

FORTY-SECOND-ST. AND GRAND-ST. F. R. R. CO., NEW-YORK, Feb. 27, 1868.
ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS for election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the Company's office, foot 42d-st., North River, on TUESDAY, 10th March, 1868, from 12 M. to 2 P. M. CHAS. CURTISS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SHERBROOKE GOLD MINING COMPANY OF NOVA SCOTIA.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Sherbrooke Gold Mining Company of Nova Scotia, for the election of Trustees and the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 50 Cliff-st., on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of March next, at 12 o'clock M. H. CUNNINGHAM, Secretary.

NEW-YORK FLOATING DRY-DOCK COMPANY, No. 264 South-st., Feb. 20, 1868.—An election for nine directors and three inspectors of election will be held at Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway, on TUESDAY, March 3, next, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 2 o'clock P. M. By order,
H. V. MASON, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Knowlton Mining Company, for the choice of Directors and the transaction of any other legal business, will be held at the Company's office, No. 44 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, March 3, 1868, at 2 o'clock.
F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS for the New-York and Virginia Steamship Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 68 Broad-st., on TUESDAY, 3d March, 1868, between the hours of 12 noon and 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books are closed until after the election.
G. HEINEKEN, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Evergreen Bluff Mining Company, for the choice of Directors and the transaction of any other legal business, will be held at No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, March 18, 1868, at 2 o'clock. F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 15, 1868.

QUEENS COUNTY.—INTEREST—THE INterest due March 1, on the Bonds of Queens County; also any bonds maturing at that date will be paid at the Atlantic National Bank of Brooklyn, or by the Treasurer at his office in the village of Flushing.
CHAS. L. ROE, County Treasurer.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Locomotive Engine Safety Truck Company will be held at their office, No. 46 Cortlandt-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, March 10, at 12 M., for the transaction of such business as may come before them. JOEL C. LANE, Secretary.

COUPONS.—THE COUPONS OF THE INCOME Bonds of the Columbus and Indiana Central Railway Company, due 1st of March next, will be paid at the St. Nicholas National Bank, No. 7 Wall-st., on and after 1st proximo. B. E. SMITH, President.

$20.000 WANTED ON FIRST MORTGAGE, on a first-class brown-stone house in the City, worth $45,000; interest 6 per cent. Principals only address J. F. L., Station D, for three days.

THE COUPONS DUE MARCH 1, 1868, on the bonds of the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad Company, will be paid at this office on presentation, on and after that date.
GEO. P. FITCH, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD, TREASURER'S OFFICE, MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 10, 1868.
DIVIDEND.—AT THE MEETING OF THE Board of Directors of this Company, held Feb. 7, 1868 at Memphis, Tenn., a dividend of Three Per Cent. was declared on the capital stock, payable on Monday, March 15 prox., at the Office of the Treasurer, to those registered at Memphis, and at the Office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., to those registered at New-York.
The transfer books will close on the 1st day of March and reopen on the 15th day of March.
GEO. ROBERTSON, Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of LAIGHT, OPEN DAILY from 10 to 3 o'clock.
Six per cent. interest, free of tax, on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $4,546,850 07.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AN ENERGETIC BUSINESS MAN FOR a small sum can purchase part of a new and valuable patent, from an old business house, who, on account of other business, cannot attend to it. Address Box No. 1,317 Post-office.

FOR SALE—A COAL-YARD, IN BROOKLYN, in complete order, stocked with everything necessary; first-class location, and good trade. Apply at 23 William-st., room 14, from 11 to 1 P. M. Terms liberal.

A GOOD CHANCE.—LADIES' TRIMMINGS store for sale, stock, lease and fixtures included, for $10,000. Apply to J. DARTOIS, No. 651 Broadway.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES.—GREAT BARGAINS—NOW ON hand, several new carriages on consignment that must be sold; several second-hand carriages, all styles, at great bargains. CALVIN WITTY'S carriage depot, No. 638 Broadway, near Bleecker.

REWARDS.

$5.000 REWARD.—AT NO. 149 FULTON-st., (formerly No. 160) Bureau of Information, liberal rewards are paid for confidential information regarding frauds, embezzlement, robbery, forgery, crim. con., &c.; all dishonesty skillfully sifted for persons interested.

HOTELS.

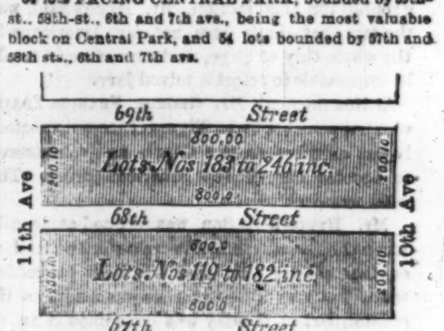
THE ASTOR HOUSE WILL BE CLOSED for repairs on Wednesday, March 4.
C. A. STETSON & SONS.

AUCTION SALES.

TELEGRAMS.

EXECUTOR'S SALE AT AUCTION,
BY
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS,
At the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,
ON TUESDAY, MARCH 10, 1868,
AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,
BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTOR OF MRS. SARAH TALMAN.
246 VALUABLE LOTS ON

64 lots FACING CENTRAL PARK, bounded by 59th-st., 58th-st., 6th and 7th avs., being the most valuable block on Central Park, and 54 lots bounded by 57th and 58th sts., 6th and 7th avs.



64 lots, bounded by 67th-st., 68th-st., 10th and 11th avs. Also 64 lots, bounded by 68th-st., 69th-st., 10th and 11th avs., together with the Double Frame Dwelling House thereon, the homestead of the late Mrs. John H. Talman; also, the four-story Brown Stone Dwelling-House and Lot No. 34 West 18th-st., south side, between 5th and 6th avs.—house 25x60, with party walls, lot 25x92.2 deep.

TERMS:

Ten per cent. cash on the day of sale, the balance on the 20th of April, 1868, when the deeds will be delivered. Seventy per cent. can remain on Bond and Mortgage three or five years.

THE SALE WILL BE ABSOLUTE, AND WITHOUT ANY LIMITATION OR RESERVATION WHATSOEVER.

For maps and further particulars apply to the Auctioneers, No. 77 Cedar-st., or to
C. J. & E. DE WITT,
ATTORNEYS FOR EXECUTOR,
NO. 88 NASSAU-ST.

EDWD. A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.
"HONE HOUSE."
The stock, fixtures and furniture of the above well-known hotel, situated at the corner of Broadway and Great Jones-st., consisting in part of handsome bar-room fixtures, very richly framed French plate mirrors, Phelan's marble-top rosewood billiard tables, elegant vases, splendid oil-paintings, rare old wines, brandies and ales, together with all the furniture, cut glass and silver ware, gas fixtures, beds and bed linen.
LAWRENCE & STRATTON
will sell
On MONDAY NEXT,
the 2d day of March,
at 11 o'clock,
all the stock and superior liquors, consisting of very
CHOICE WINES, BRANDIES AND ALES,
such as the
"HONE HOUSE"
has been so long and favorably known to possess.
Two very large and richly-framed French plate mirrors, 120x72 inches each; four of Phelan's marble-top rosewood billiard tables, with cues and fixtures complete; fine oil paintings, richly-carved cut glass and silver ware, handsome mahogany counters, gas fixtures, &c., together with all the furniture, beds and bed linens, blankets, carpets, shades, curtains, and other articles too numerous to detail.
Also, the fixtures of the restaurant.
Catalogues at
Auctioneer's Office,
Room D, (basement,) No. 111 Broadway,
Trinity Building.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 62 Liberty-st.; Offices No. 39 Nassau-st. and 82 5th-av.
ROBERT SOMERVILLE
WILL SELL BY AUCTION,
On MONDAY, March 2, at 10½ o'clock,
At the VERANDAH HOTEL, corner Crosby and Houston sts., (late residence of the "Black Crook,") the entire contents of the above hotel, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, parlor suites in brocatel and reps, enameled cottage suites, sofas, wardrobes, extension tables, chairs, feather beds, best curled hair and straw mattresses, a fine lot of blankets and bedding, never used; towels, napkins, &c.; also general assortment of kitchen furniture, cooking utensils, &c.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE,
AUCTIONEER,
(of the late firm of Miner & Somerville,)
No. 39 Nassau-st. and 82 5th-av.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
Will sell by auction on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, 5th and 6th March, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the well-known
"BERRIAN WAREROOMS,"
601 Broadway, nearly opposite the Metropolitan Hotel,
THE LARGE AND VALUABLE STOCK OF HOUSE-FURNISHING ARTICLES, in which will be found every article used by families in housekeeping. This is the most complete stock ever offered for sale by public auction in this City. Catalogues on morning of sale.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.
THURSDAY, MARCH 5, 1868, AT 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom:
VALUABLE IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED PROPERTY AT AUCTION.
EAST 28TH-ST.—Handsome four-story brown-stone high-stoop house and lot, No. 115 East 28th-st., north side, between 4th and Lexington avs.; in perfect order, and containing all the modern improvements; plumbing of a superior order has recently been added to the house. Possession May 1.
LEXINGTON-AV.—Three-story high-stoop and basement marble front house and lot, east side, No. 235, between 35th and 36th sts.; house contains all the modern improvements, and is in perfect order; chandeliers go with the house.
WEST 21ST-ST.—Three-story brick house and lot, No. 39 West 21st-st., north side, between 5th and 6th avs.
WEST 49TH-ST.—Two lots on south side, 100 feet east of 11th-av.
Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.
3D-AV.—Two lots on east side 3d-av., commencing at northeast corner of 74th-st.
LEXINGTON-AV.—Five lots, commencing northeast corner of 52d-st.
EAST 52D-ST.—One lot on north side, commencing eighty feet east of Lexington-av.
111TH-ST.—One lot north side of 111th-st., between 5th and Madison avs.
111TH-ST.—One lot adjoining the above, free from rock, fine natural soil; one block from Central Park; title perfect.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.
HAVING THE LEASE OF THE OLD stand, No. 37 Nassau-st., from and after the 1st of May next, and having secured the services of Mr. WM. IRVING, the well-known and popular salesman of the late firm of MINER & SOMERVILLE, together with all the old employes, is now prepared to do a general auction business, paying particular attention to the sale of household furniture, either at private residences or at his temporary salesroom, No. 62 Liberty-st. Works of art and virtu can be displayed and sold at his elegant art gallery, S. W. corner of 14th-st. and 5th-av., and he hopes by careful and personal attention to business, together with speedy returns of all that may be intrusted to him, to secure a share of the public patronage. For convenience of parties residing up-town, any orders may be left at his branch office, No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st. Liberal advances made on consignments.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE PLOT OF GROUND SOUTH-east corner Walker-st. and Cortlandt-alley, at auction.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 3, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) N. Y.:
WALKER-ST.—The valuable plot of ground, with the Church edifice thereon, on the southeasterly corner of Cortlandt-alley, 75x100 feet. The above is only 175 feet east of Broadway and in the midst of first-class stores.
Maps at the Auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE IN BANKRUPTCY.—The stock and fixtures of Owen H. Kelly's jewelry store, No. 193 6th-av., will be sold at auction on TUESDAY, March 10, on the premises. By order of
HENRY GINNEL, Assignee.

EVERGREEN BLUFF MINING COMPANY, No. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1868.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—THAT THE sale of shares advertised to take place this day, on account of assessment of $2 per share due Oct. 2, 1867, has been postponed to MONDAY, March 2, 1868, in order to give delinquent shareholders a final opportunity to redeem their shares.
By order of the Directors.
F. W. CAPEN, Treasurer.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

NOTICE.—MR. EDWIN L. ABEL RETIRES from our firm this day.
The business will be continued as heretofore, at Nos. 161 and 163 Maiden-lane. H. MESSENGER & CO.
NEW-YORK, March 2, 1868.

NO. 34 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 29, 1868.
THE INTEREST OF GEO. H. KENNEDY and WM. J. HUTCHINSON in our firm ceases on and after this date. GEO. D. ARTHUR & CO.

LOST AND FOUND.

$20 REWARD.—LOST, LAST FRIDAY OR Saturday, from No. 98 5th-av., a King Charles slut; answers to Fan: has a bare spot on her back; the above reward will be paid for the dog or information where she may be found.

DRY GOODS

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461, 463, 465 and 467 BROADWAY, corner Grand-st.,

Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST., corner Chrystie-st.,

Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.,

Invite attention to their new and elegant stock of

SPRING DRESS GOODS,

JUST RECEIVED,

D WHICH HAVE BEEN CAREFULLY SELECTED IN THE BEST EUROPEAN MARKETS.

THEY OFFER NOVELTIES

RICH SILKS, GRENADINES, FRENCH AND IRISH POPLINS, PERCALES, PIQUES, BRILLIANTS, FRENCH AND ENGLISH PRINTS,

AND IN

DRESS GOODS OF EVERY KIND,

INCLUDING

SOME ENTIRELY NEW FABRICS FOR TRAVELING AND WALKING SUITS.

ALSO,

IN SHAWLS, CLOAKS,

CLOAKINGS, CLOTHS,

CASSIMERES, and

UPHOLSTERY GOODS,

BELOW REGULAR PRICES.

WHOLESALE WAREROOMS,

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, entrance on Grand-st.

N. B.—The Stock at Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st. is being closed out a sacrifice, preparatory to removing that business to our other stores.

RICH AND MEDIUM PRICE

PLAIN AND FANCY

SPRING DRESS SILKS,

IN GREAT VARIETY.

SPRING DRESS MATERIALS,

A splendid assortment, suitable for

WALKING SUITS AND HOUSE COSTUME.

RICH LACES AND PARIS EMBROIDERIES,

HOSIERY AND FURNISHING GOODS

in great variety.

Also,

A SPLENDID STOCK OF

BLACK SILKS,

ALL THE POPULAR MAKES,

"Ponson," "Bonnet," and "Tapissier,"

at attractive prices.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,

Corner Canal and Mercer sts.

INDIA

CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Have just made

EXTENSIVE ADDITIONS

of the above desirable goods, and are now prepared to exhibit the

FINEST ASSORTMENT

ever before offered, in

QUALITY, DESIGNS AND COLORINGS,

and at

REASONABLE PRICES!

Canal, corner Mercer-st.

LINENS,

HOUSE AND HOTEL FURNISHING GOODS,

IN EVERY VARIETY and at LOW PRICES.

Also,

WHITE GOODS

of every grade,

AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES!

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,

Canal, corner Mercer-st.

INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS.

GEORGE A. HEARN,

No. 39 Union-square,

TWO DOORS BELOW 17TH-ST.,

Has JUST RECEIVED a new lot of INDIA SHAWLS and SCARFS.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS

LINEN TABLE DAMASK,

NAPKINS,

DOYLIES,

TOWELS, &c., &c.,

BARNESLEY, IRISH AND SCOTCH SHEETINGS,

PILLOWCASE LINENS,

FAMILY LINENS,

QUILTS, BLANKETS, TOILETS, &c., &c.,

BROWN and BLEACHED COTTON SHEETINGS and SHIRTINGS.

PRICES COMPARING FAVORABLY WITH THE LOWEST IN THE MARKET.

GOODS HEMMED, MARKED AND DELIVERED READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

MATTRESSES,

BOLSTERS AND PILLOWS

ALWAYS ON HAND.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,

NOS. 657 AND 659 BROADWAY

CARPETS.

BRUSSELS, VELVET AND TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, JUST RECEIVED.

ENGLISH BODY BRUSSELS, VELVETS AND TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, IN NEW DESIGNS, FROM THE MANUFACTORIES OF JOHN CROSSLEY & SONS, HALIFAX, AND BUNTON & LEWIS, KIDDERMINSTER, FOR SALE AT REDUCED PRICES, AT RETAIL.

GEO. E. L. HYATT,

No. 273 CANAL-ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND ELM-ST., NEW-YORK.

CARPETS.

Clearing out sale of carpets, oil-cloths, window-shades, &c., on easy terms; payments taken monthly. A rare chance for housekeepers.

D. KELLY & CO.,

Corner 25th-st. and 6th-av.

AND THE GREAT NOISE

We made last week, by retailing a splendid Shirting Muslin for 12½c., and the immense crowds of customers that came from far and near

TO BUY THEM,

STARTLED HIGH PRICED MERCHANTS LIKE A FLASH OF LIGHTNING.

They had marked up their Muslins from 12½c. to 20c., and were terribly chagrined to find that FOSTER BROTHERS' FLANK MOVEMENT of selling Muslins without any advance was drawing all their customers into their stores.

WE PLAY THE SAME GAME THIS WEEK.

YARD WIDE WHITE SHIRTING ALMOST AS FINE AS WAMSUTTAS, for 12½c.

EXTRA FINE, 14, 15 and 16c.; WORTH, 20, 22 and 25c.

GOOD MUSLINS, 10c. FINE UNBLEACHED, 10c.

VERY HEAVY UNBLEACHED, 12½c.

These goods, at these prices, can't last long, as we are selling hundreds of pieces a day. Credit customers must pay 5c. a yard extra on all Muslins.

IMMENSE LOTS AUCTION ALPACAS, DRESS GOODS, &c., at nearly half price.

"from the Mount Holly Press." "We speak from experience when we say there is not a better place in this country to buy dry goods than FOSTER BROTHERS. On Muslins we SAVED FULL 8c. A YARD."

FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 273 Bleecker-st., and

FOSTER BROTHERS, 8th-av., near 18th-st.

DOMESTIC CALICOES.

FINE QUALITY, FAST COLORS and FRESH GOODS, at 12½c. per yard.

Also, BROWN and BLEACHED SHIRTINGS, SHEETINGS, FLANNELS, BLANKETS, LININGS, &c., &c.

AT PROPORTIONATELY LOW PRICES.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,

BROADWAY and 10TH-ST.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

will make on MONDAY, March 2, THEIR FIRST SPRING OPENING OF CHOICE NOVELTIES, with which all the departments will be largely supplied.

BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

ADOLF KUSTER, NO. 225 8TH-AV., bet. 21st and 22d-sts., having secured his present popular stand for another term of years, and intending to largely extend and otherwise improve it before the opening of the Spring trade, will close out during the next thirty days as much of his first-class stock of DRY GOODS, [illegible] CLOAKS AND SHAWLS, as the public may wish to buy at a reduction of 20 per cent. from present market prices.

ALSO ABOUT $40,000 WORTH OF MUSLINS, CALICOES, GINGHAMS, TICKS, CHECKS, and all other Cotton fabrics bought before the late rise, will be offered much lower than they are sold to-day by the package.

Two dollars saved on every piece of Muslin.

Two and three cents per yd. on Calicoes, Ginghams, Ticks, &c.

Ladies, remember the place for cheap Muslins is at ADOLF KUSTER'S, No. 225 8th-av.

DRY GOODS

LAKE & M'CREERY,

NO. 471 BROADWAY,

ON MONDAY, MARCH 2,

WILL OFFER AT RETAIL A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

NEW SPRING SILKS,

COMPRISING ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN PLAIN, CHECKS, STRIPES, CHENE, &c.,

AT POPULAR PRICES.

LAKE & M'CREERY,

NO. 471 BROADWAY.

ON MONDAY, MARCH 2,

WILL OFFER AT RETAIL A SPLENDID STOCK OF NEW

MOURNING GOODS,

IN ALL THE NEWEST AND MOST DESIRABLE MATERIALS FOR SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR AT VERY LOW PRICES.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

ALLEN & BROWN, REAL ESTATE Auctioneers, No. 96 Broadway, offers at private sale the following RESIDENCES and BUSINESS property:

An elegant first-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone front house and lot on 5th-av., (corner.)

Several first-class houses and lots on Lexington-av.

9th-st., near 5th-av.	24th-st., near Broadway.
10th-st., near 5th-av.	25th-st., near 6th-av.
11th-st., near 5th-av.	26th-st., near 5th-av.
12th-st., near 4th-av.	27th-st., near 7th-av.
13th-st., near 7th-av.	28th-st., near 6th-av.
14th-st., near 3d-av.	30th-st., near 6th-av.
15th-st., near Broadway.	32d-st., near 6th-av.
16th-st., near Broadway.	33d-st., near Broadway.
17th-st., near 6th-av.	34th-st., near 5th-av.
18th-st., near 7th-av.	34th-st., near 7th-av.
19th-st., near 9th-av.	35th-st., near 2d-av.
20th-st., near 8th-av.	36th-st., near 8th-av.
21st-st., near 7th-av.	37th-st., near 5th-av.
22d-st., near 7th-av.	38th-st., near 5th-av.
23d-st., near 7th-av.	39th-st., near 5th-av.

Also, three elegant new four-story high-stoop houses and lots on 42d-st., between Madison and 5th avs.

40th-st., near 6th-av.	45th-st., near 5th-av.
41st-st., near 5th-av.	46th-st., near 5th-av.
43d-st., near 5th-av.	47th-st., near 6th-av.
44th-st., near 6th-av.	48th-st., near 7th-av.
49th-st., near 6th-av.	52d-st., near 6th-av.
54th-st., near 5th-av.	85th-st., near 4th-av.

Also, a number of other desirable houses and lots in desirable locations.

Business property on Broadway, Bowery, Canal, Grand, Broome, Spring, Prince, Houston, Bleecker, 4th, Mercer, Greene, Wooster, Laurens, Thompson and Sullivan sts.

TAMMANY HALL—ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The two five-story commodious brown-stone dwellings Nos. 138 and 140 East 14th-st., opposite Tammany Hall and Academy of Music, will be let or leased to responsible and respectable parties. These houses are 43 feet front and 60 feet deep, and being in the immediate vicinity of Union-place, are well calculated for a respectable restaurant on the Maison Doree plan. The lots are 153 feet 10 inches in depth on the westerly side, and 112 feet deep on the easterly side, on which might be erected a large hall. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE IMPROVED property on the southwest corner of 4th-av. and 129th-st., Harlem, known as National Hall, with the private residence in the rear, fronting on 129th-st.; the plot of ground being 100 feet front by 1.0 feet deep. There are five good stores in the main building, and the property is well rented, and offers unusual inducements as an investment. Full particulars can be had at the office of ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

HOUSE FOR SALE—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, in Clinton-place, between 5th and 6th avs.; 25x103 feet, four-story, in excellent condition, newly painted, with every improvement and convenience; no agents need apply. Address, personally or by letter, A. B., Exchange Office, No. 580 Broadway, under the East River Bank.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS AND UPPER MANHATTANVILLE.—Two very superior houses to let, completely and handsomely furnished, with every requisite for first-class families seeking first-class suburban residences. Possession April. Apply only to ROBT. A. HAGGERTY & CO., No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP, OR TO LET—SOUTH side of 90th-st., second and third houses east of Avenue A, two substantial, well-built brick houses, two stories, basement and under-cellar, with range, gas and hot water. Rent $600. Inquire of D. BIDWELL, No. 254 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone front house and lot on 34th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway. House in elegant order. Independent walls. For permits and particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

NORTHERN NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—A first-class and highly-cultivated farm of 130 acres; large, fine house, and outbuildings; 25 acres timber, 11 acres fruit orchards; finely watered and fenced; $16,000. Others, $3,000 to $80,000. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FORTY-SECOND-ST., BETWEEN 6TH-AV. AND BROADWAY.—Fine four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, complete order, a bargain. Also, beautiful basement house, $17,000. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—TWO ELEGANT HOUSES, NO. 281 Madison-av., and No. 532 5th-av.; bargains; possession; others on and near 5th and Madison avs., $25,000 to $125,000. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

BUSINESS PROPERTY FOR SALE—ON Broadway, Greene, Laurens, Bleecker, Grand and Howard streets, Bowery, Second, Third, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth avenues. ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone house, with all or portion of new and elegant furniture. Apply at No. 54 West 53d st., between 5th and 6th avs.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—FINE FOUR-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 20x55x100, near St. James Hotel; others, $14,000 to $60,000. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

$2.500 AND UPWARD FOR LARGE-sized single City lots south of 42d-st., graded and ready for use; a great sacrifice for cash. Apply to McLEAN & BROWN, No. 334 3d-av., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS three-story high-stoop brick house, No. 201 Lexington-av. Permits of ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

STORES FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.

Eight four-story and basement stores. 50 feet deep; lots 112 deep, corner Myrtle-av. and Ryerson-st., will be sold low so that interest on purchase will be only about half the rent and nearly all may remain on mortgage; will sell one or all. Apply to owner, No. 37 Fulton-st., New-York, up stairs, office No. 1.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS THREE-story brick house and lot, No. 75 South 4th-st., Brooklyn, E. D.; house 23x50, lot 145 feet deep; will be sold with or without parlor furniture. For terms apply to BURR & CO., No. 222 Front-st.

MEDICAL.

MEDICAL INSTRUCTION FOR WOMEN.—A Spring class will be formed at the New-York Infirmary. Apply to Drs. E. & E. BLACKWELL, No. 126 2d-av.

DOCTOR AND MADAME ALLEN, NO. 119 GREENWICH-AV.—Ladies immediately relieved, from whatever cause, with safety guaranteed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

APHORISMS FROM LETTERS TO HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT DEPOT, No. 542 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, ILLUSTRATING THE WONDERFUL EFFECTS OF HOFF'S WELL-KNOWN MALT EXTRACT BEVERAGE OF HEALTH, WHICH IS THE ONLY REMEDY PRESCRIBED WITH FAVOR BY THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

I could eat nothing before using it, but now I have an excellent appetite.

CAROLINE MAIDHOF, 184 Eldridge-st., N. Y.

Its effect on my cough and appetite deserves to be called an excellent one. Please send, &c.

C. PETERSEN, Bergenwood-av., Hudson City.

My wife has been much benefited by it in her case of consumption, and we recommend it to all.

G. WIDMAN, Schoharie, N. Y.

My brother has used in the hospitals Hoff's Malt Extract Beverage for bracing up the system and I have recommended it to my friend in this City.

LEWIS BOETTCHER, 28 Court-st., Brooklyn.

My husband suffered for two years from consumption, but I must confess your splendid Malt Beverage benefited him much.

O. FREDERICKSEN, 248 9th-st., N. Y.

SOLD AT HOFF'S DEPOT AND BY DRUGGISTS, GROCERS AND SPECIAL AGENTS IN EVERY CITY OF THE UNITED STATES.

A GREAT NOVELTY!!!

The AMERICAN PATENT BOY-KITE COMPANY would respectfully invite dealers in toys and other novelties to call and examine their most beautiful kite, in the form and likeness of a boy. This kite far excels all others in flying.

A. YORNS & SMITH,
No. 53 Bowery,
New-York City, N. Y.

EMPIRE WOOD DEPOT, NO. 78 EAST 25th-st., near 3d-av.—Cord and kindling wood, pine, oak and hickory, of the very best quality, at the lowest market prices. W. L. WILLIAMS.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—HOUSE, WITH OR WITHOUT furniture, at Vanderbilt Landing, Staten Island, and half an acre of ground, beautifully laid out; fine stable; five minutes' walk from ferry; price, with furniture, $8,500; terms to suit purchaser. Apply to GEO. J. GREENFIELD, No. 2 Nassau-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE OR TO LET, furnished, in a desirable location, five minutes from depot, house containing 11 rooms; has gas, hot-air furnace, hot and cold baths, with a commodious carriage-house; lot 200 by 800 feet. Apply at 33 Spruce-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—TWO-STORY house with 14 rooms, well situated, within ten minutes' walk from Vanderbilt Landing, at Clifton, Staten Island. For further particulars inquire of LEVI COOK, No. 50 Wall-st.

FARMS IN NEW-JERSEY AND IN West Virginia for sale on very easy terms or exchange. Also, lots in Brooklyn by the acre. B. FRANKLIN CLARK, No. 1 Park-place.

FINE MANUFACTURING PROPERTY for sale, near the ferry in Jersey City, four lots; large brick factory; cheap. D. LOSERE, 368 Broadway.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—A GOOD DWELLING, partially furnished, near depot, to rent; thirteen rooms; $1,000 per year. W. C. BUTLER, No. 50 Dey-st.

WOODWARD'S COUNTRY HOMES.—150 designs and plans. $1 50, postpaid. GEO. E. WOODWARD, Architect, No. 191 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

A portion of the room now occupied by the Surrogate, which will be divided to suit applicants, or rented entire.

Also offices in Nos. 38, 39, 40 and 41 Park-row, *Times* Building, on the second, third and fourth stories, large and spacious, being splendidly lighted from front and rear. Further improvements will be made at the expiration of the Surrogate's lease, the 1st of May next. These buildings are thoroughly fire proof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazards incident to fire.

Inquire of JOHN IRELAND, Cashier, *Times* Office.

TO INSURANCE COMPANIES.

TO LET,

The fine large offices, second story, front and rear, of the marble building Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway; also, third and fourth floor and basement office. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BROOME AND MERCER STS.

To let the store and house northwest corner of Broome and Mercer sts. Rent, $4,000. Apply to J. B. DICKINSON, No. 25 Broad-st.

TO RENT—ON FORDHAM HEIGHTS, FRONTING the Harlem River, a handsome country place; extensive grounds; large furnished house with modern conveniences; barns, stables and carriage-house; garden with every variety of fruits; four miles north of Central Park; one mile from Fordham depot, on Harlem Railroad, and half a mile from steamboat landing on Harlem River. Apply to H. H. CAMMANN, No. 31 Pine-st.

TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE ON STATEN Island, one mile from Vanderbilt Landing on the Richmond road; beautifully situated with a very fine view and handsome grounds in perfect order; ice-house filled; carriage and horse, cow, poultry, &c.; can be seen and possession given at any time. Inquire at first toll gate on the Richmond road, or at No. 124 5th-av., before 12 M., or between 2 and 3 o'clock.

VILLA AT FORT WASHINGTON TO LET, FURNISHED.—This is the most complete and elegant suburban establishment for rent on this island. House large, with all modern improvements; grounds, greenhouse, stables, coachhouse, &c., extensive, with magnificent views of the Hudson River from the place at all points. Possession 1st April. Apply only to ROBT. A. HAGGERTY & CO., No. 11 Pine-st.

TO LET—ON TODT HILL, STATEN ISLAND, one hour from Wall-st., a gentleman's residence, containing every convenience of a city house, completely furnished with elegance and taste; garden, stables, 12 acres of land, and a magnificent view of ocean and Sandy Hook. VAN ZANDT BROS., No. 56 Wall-st.

TO LET—IN BROOKLYN—A FIRST-CLASS three-story and full attic brown-stone house (20x47, lot 100) completely furnished; house and furniture new and very desirable; within one block of Dr. Cuyler's Church. Apply to the owner at No. 23 William-st., Room No. 14, from 11 to 1 P. M.

OFFICES TO LET—AT REASONABLE rates, on first and third lofts, in building No. 189 Broadway.

Inquire of T. B. BYNNER & CO.,
Watches and Jewelry, No. 189 Broadway.

IN LEXINGTON-AV., A HANDSOME NEW four-story brown-stone house, between 56th and 57th sts., having all the modern improvements, and in complete order; is suitable for a large family. For terms apply to B. BLANCO, No. 13 South William-st.

TO LET—WITH STEAM-POWER, BASEMENT and lofts of new and substantial brick building, 112 and 114 Wooster-st., bet. Spring and Prince sts.; 50x100 ft., well lighted; adapted to any manufacturing business. Apply to BRUNER & MOORE, 75 and 77 King-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 350 East 57th-st., three story and basement; all modern improvements; in perfect order; rent low to a small family. Apply to KENYON & STEPHENS, No. 83 Nassau-st.

TO LET—THE HOUSE AND STORE, NO. 499 8th-av., between 36th and 37th sts.; four stories in height, and 25x50 feet, with large extension; no better place for business on the avenue. Apply to McCAHILL & SMITH, No. 454 6th-av., between 27th and 28th sts.

STORAGE TO LET—FOR FURNITURE, pianos, baggage, dry goods, carriages, &c., in fine dry lofts at the storage warehouse, No. 285 Hudson-st., between Canal and Spring sts. Apply to JOHN L. BOGGS, in the store on the premises.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED, ON KINGSBRIDGE Road, at Washington Heights, a good two-story basement and attic brick house, with about six lots of ground, nicely improved. Possession May 1. Apply only to ROBT. A. HAGGERTY & CO., No. 11 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE FINE FIVE-STORY MARBLE store No. 152 Chambers-st.; the store and lofts will be let together or seperately. For terms, apply to B. BLANCO, No. 13 South William-st.

TO LET—NO. 214 BOWERY, BETWEEN Spring and Prince, house and store 100x25, store and building covering the whole lot; rent $6,500. Apply to OLIVER MOWBRAY, No. 269 Grand-st.

TO LET—A LARGE HOUSE IN UNIVERSITY-place, near 12th-st., with parlors on first floor, 22x75 feet; suitable for a club or business purposes. VAN ZANDT BROS., No. 56 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE LARGE STORE No. 49 CATHARINE-st., occupied by Lord & Taylor over thirty years, and one of the best dry-goods stands in the City. Inquire of AND. CARRIGAN, No. 68 5th-av.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT BROWN-STONE house on 35th-st., completely furnished, in perfect order, to a private family; first-class location; rent $300 per month. VAN ZANDT BROS., No. 56 Wall-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE ADVANTAGEOUS business corner, Peck-slip and South-st., will be let for any business except the sale of liquors. VAN ZANDT BROS., No. 56 Wall-st.

STORE NO. 54 EAST 12TH-ST.; ALSO the entire second floor, having 100 feet frontage on Broadway and 12th-st. to let; other business rooms.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, A very desirable brown-stone house in 45th-st. J. A. HAWKESWORTH, No. 82 Beaver-st.

TO LET—NO. 269 GRAND-ST., CORNER FORsyth; stock and fixtures for sale. Apply to OLIVER MOWBRAY, in the store.

TO LET—OPPOSITE ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL, A fine loft and office. M. W. DODD, No. 506 Broadway.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT SUITE OF FURNISHed rooms, parlor floor, with board, in a private family, near Fifth-av. Hotel. Address H. A., Box No. 763 Post-office.

NO. 313 WEST 22D-ST.—THREE NICE large rooms to rent, with board, separately or together.

ROOMS TO LET—WITH BOARD; ONE SMALL and one large; bath, gas and hot and cold water; dinner at 6. Apply at 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT—A SMALL HOUSE BElow 20th-st.; good location. Address A., Box No. 130, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SMALL OR MEDIUM-SIZED house, in good order and location, for a small family. Also, the upper half of a house conveniently arranged for housekeeping, for a gentleman and wife; location in the IXth Ward or below 35th-st., west side; rent about $1,000 and $500 respectively. Address or apply to K. and F., foot Jane-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED—A MEDIUM size three-story high stoop house, about 20x50, in a desirable neighborhood, below 34th-st. preferred, for which four lots in Twelfth Ward, and balance in cash will be paid. Address, stating location and price, Box 4,673 Post-office.

WANTED—A SMALL-SIZED, HIGH-STOOP furnished or unfurnished house, in complete order, between 23d and 50th sts., and Lexington and 9th avs. Price not to exceed $25,000. Address, with particulars, Post-office box No. 1,682, New-York City.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

STOCK OF GENERAL DRY GOODS TO exchange for real estate in New-York or Brooklyn. Apply to OLIVER MOWBRAY, No. 269 Grand-st.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL

IRON WORKS,

14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.

D. D. BADGER, President. N. CHENY, Vice-Pres't.

Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridges

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

BLACK STAR LINE—EVERY SATURDAY.

The first-class steamships

MONTGOMERY, LYONS, leaves...SATURDAY, Mar. 7

HUNTSVILLE, CROWELL, leaves...SATURDAY, Mar. 14

At 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River.

R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

Through passage tickets given over the Central R. R. of Georgia and Atlantic and Gulf R. R., Florida.

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.

EMPIRE LINE.

EVERY SATURDAY, from Pier No. 13 North River, Punctually at 3 P. M.

The favorite side-wheel steamships

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, March 1.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, March 14.

For freight or passage apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT—THE CROMWELL LINE.—Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., at 3 o'clock P. M. as follows: CORTES, on SATURDAY, March 7.

For freight or passage apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO., Agents, No. 86 West-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 263 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY!

THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,

Via Panama or Nicaragua.

Will dispatch their new and splendid steamships from New-York, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot Warren-st., at noon, at lower rates than by any other line.

For passage and freight over both routes, as follows:

VIA PANAMA.

MARCH 5, 1868—Steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, connecting with steamship NEBRASKA.

MARCH 25, 1868—Steamship FULTON, connecting with steamship NEVADA.

VIA NICARAGUA.

APRIL 4, 1868—Steamship SAN FRANCISCO, connecting with steamship MOSES TAYLOR.

These steamships are expressly fitted for this trade, and are unsurpassed for safety, speed, elegance and comfort, and their rates for passage and freight will ALWAYS BE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.

For further particulars address the undersigned at No. 177 West-street, New-York.

D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.
WM. H. WEBB, President.
CHAS. DANA, Vice-President.
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:

MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
COLORADO, NEBRASKA,

with other first-class steamers building. To sail:

COLORADO (new)...........WEDNESDAY, March 18
NEBRASKA.....................WEDNESDAY, March 25
MINNESOTA...................WEDNESDAY, April 1

From Pier No. 37 East River.

Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $25, currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

NAPOLEON.........LEMARIE.....SATURDAY, Mar. 7
PEREIRE...........DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, Mar. 21
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT.....SATURDAY, April 4
ST. LAURENT.....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, April 18

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE,

First cabin, $160 or $140; second cabin, $85.

TO PARIS,

including railway tickets, furnished on board,

First cabin, $165 or $145; second cabin, $88.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN, IRELAND.—The Inman Line, under contract with the United States and British Governments for carrying the Mails, intend dispatching their steamers as follows:

CITY OF ANTWERP.............SATURDAY..Mar. 7
ETNA (via Halifax)...............MONDAY...Mar. 9
CITY OF NEW-YORK............SATURDAY..Mar. 14
CITY OF LONDON.................SATURDAY..Mar. 21
CITY OF CORK (via Halifax)..MONDAY....Mar. 23

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate MONDAY, at 1 P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30
To London	105	To London	35
To Paris	115	To Paris	45

Passage by the Monday steamers, first cabin, $90, gold; steerage, $30, payable in currency.

Rates of passage from New-York to Halifax: First Cabin, $20; steerage, $10—payable in gold.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.

The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $364 for first class, and $218 to $243 for second class, payable in United States gold coin.

Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.

Arrangements are now completed for issuing through bills of lading. Freight payable here.

For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to

CHARLES W. WEST, Agent,
No. 23 William-st., New-York.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, March 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, April 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, May 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4, North River.

COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, March 5.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, March 12.
MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER, March 19.

For freight or passage, apply to

GEO. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO MEXICO.

FOR SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

The elegant sidewheel steamship ALABAMA will sail as above from Pier No. 45 East River, on SATURDAY, March 7, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, apply to

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

REGULAR LINE.

FIRST STEAMER

FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, VIA KEY WEST.

The favorite Steamship

PERIT,

E. A. DELANOY, Commander,

is now receiving freight at Pier No. 4 North River, and will sail with dispatch for Galveston.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodation, apply to

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

No charge made for drayage in Galveston on goods forwarded to the interior by railroad, also goods forwarded to Indianola, Lavacca, and Brazos, without charge.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

MERCHANTS' STEAMSHIP LINE,

Comprising the first-class steamships

GEN. GRANT.......................Capt. J. B. HILDRETH
CRESCENT CITY..................Capt. E. W. HOLMES
SHERMAN..........................Capt. W. A. PENDLETON
GEN. MEADE......................Capt. A. W. SAMPSON

The steamship

CRESCENT CITY,

Capt. E. W. HOLMES,

Will be dispatched on SATURDAY, March 7, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 12 North River.

Freight received at through rates for Mobile and Galveston.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations,

Apply to the agent,

SAMUEL STEVENS,
No. 40 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

EVERY THURSDAY

New sidewheel steamships

GEN. BARNES, MORTON, THURSDAY, March 5.
H. LIVINGSTON, EATON, THURSDAY, March 12.

From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets over the Central Railroad of Georgia, and Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, to points in the interior, and by Florida steamers to points on the coast of Florida.

For freight or passage apply to

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—MURRAY'S LINE. Every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st. The favorite steamships

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, March 3.
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, TUESDAY, March 10.

For freight or passage apply to

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO.,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, BEAUFORT, HILTON HEAD AND FLORIDA PORTS.—TUESDAY, March 3, 1868—Steamship ASHLAND, 1,000 tons, Capt. E. L. Norton, will sail as above from Pier No. 11 North River, TUESDAY, March 3, at 4 P. M. Bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with South Carolina Railroad and by steamers to Florida Ports.

Freight taken as low as by any other line.

Bills of lading furnished and signed at the office of

WHEELER & LINNARD, Agents,
No. 13 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON, BEAUFORT, HILTON HEAD AND THE FLORIDA PORTS—THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, FRIDAY, March 6.
MONEKA, Capt. SHACKFORD, FRIDAY, March 13,

from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad, and by steamers to Florida ports.

Freight taken as low as by any other line.

WHEELER & LINNARD, Agents, 13 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE—Cabin passage, $15. Freight lower than by any other line. The A 1 fast and reliable steamship MATANZAS, J. RYDER, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, Feb. 29, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st. Bills of lading signed for all points in the interior. Agents in Charleston forward all goods free of commission.

The SARAGOSSA will sail on the following SATURDAY. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M., connecting with the Richmond and Danville, Virginia Central, and Petersburgh and Weldon Railroads.

For freight or passage apply to

N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

Bills of lading signed on the pier.

FOR NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. Connecting with the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line, and their connections.

For freight or passage apply to

N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

Bills of lading signed on the pier.

FOR FLORIDA PORTS, DIRECT.—THE first-class steamship FLAG, Capt. BAXTER, will positively sail for Fernandina on WEDNESDAY, March 4, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River. Through bills of lading given to Jacksonville and all points on the St. John's River. Freight and passage office, No. 174 Chambers-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.

S. N. PIKE..........................Proprietor
L. F. HARRISON......................Manager
MAX MARETZEK...................Musical Director

MONDAY, March 2,

FIFTH GRAND OPERA NIGHT.

First appearance in New-York of the American Prima Donna,

MME. AGATHA STATES,

After her most successful debut in Italian opera in Paris and Florence. On this occasion will be performed Verdi's popular opera,

ERNANI,

with the following artists:

MADAME AGATHA STATES,
SIGNOR PANCANI,
SIGNOR BELLINI,
SIGNOR ANTONUCCI.

TUESDAY EVENING, March 3, Donizetti's favorite opera, LINDA DI CHAMOUNY.

The only performance with this great cast:

MISS MINNIE HAUCK,
MME. TESTA,
SIGNOR TESTA,
SIGNOR ANTONUCCI, and
SIGNOR RONCONI,

in his great Tragic part.

WEDNESDAY, March 4, PAREPA-ROSA NIGHT, and the last appearance but two of this great artist.

FRENCH THEATRE.

H. L. BATEMAN..................Lessee and Director

PROLONGED TRIUMPH of the MOST POPULAR OPERA OF THE AGE!

THE GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN, which receives the unqualified admiration of FASHIONABLE and ENTHUSIASTIC AUDIENCES.

It will be repeated for the ONE HUNDRED and THIRTY-SIXTH TIME MONDAY EVENING AT EIGHT O'CLOCK, AND EVERY MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY AND FRIDAY EVENINGS, and at the MATINEE NEXT SATURDAY at 1 o'clock, with the original cast as follows:

The Grand Duchess.......	......Mlle. TOSTEE.
Fritz......M. GUFFROY	Gen. Boum...DUCHESNE
Prince Paul......LEDUC	Baron Puck LAGRIFFOUL
Baron Grog.....WALTER	Nepomuc.......MONIER
Wanda..............	Mlle. DE FELCOURT.

All the seats will be reserved at the GRAND DUCHESS MATINEES ON SATURDAYS, and tickets will not be sold beyond the seating capacity of the house.

SATURDAY EVENING, March 7, FRENCH DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE.

Seats may be secured six representations in advance at the theatre, and Schirmer's, No. 701, and Peters', No. 200 Broadway.

SONGS OF SCOTLAND.

STEINWAY HALL, WEDNESDAY, 4TH MARCH, Under the patronage of the "NEW-YORK CALEDONIAN CLUB." KENNEDY'S LAST APPEARANCE THIS SEASON. PIANO-FORTE—MISS KENNEDY.

Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, $1. Tickets for sale at Steinway Hall and at the door. Commence at 8 o'clock.

THE PARIS PICTURES AND THE WATER COLOR COLLECTION Still on view in the Winter Exhibition of the NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

D. F. DIMON'S READINGS AND RECITATIONS from Shakespeare, Dickens and the poets, at the Harvard Rooms, 6th-av., corner of 42d-st., TUESDAY EVENING, March 3. Tickets 50 cents.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 21st day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of EDWARD S. BUTLER, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, Room No. 4, New-York City, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 3d day of April, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

FEB. 29, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 26th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of BENJAMIN F. CARVER, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, formerly a member of the firm of B. F. Carver & Co., who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 20th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

FEB. 29, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 21st day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JAMES CHAMBERS, residing in East Chester, Westchester County, in the State of New-York, and carrying on business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 11th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

FEB. 29, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 18th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HUGO WACHSCHLAGER and EDWARD PALMIE, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, and against the separate and individual estates of each of them, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, or either of them, to them or either of them, or for their use, or the use of either of them, and the transfer of any property by them or either of them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, and of each of them individually, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, and of the estate of each of them, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 30th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

FEB. 29, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 20th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of PATRICK LEVINS, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 18th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

FEB. 29, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 22d day of January, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of DANIEL S. SINCLAIR, of Jersey City, in the County of Hudson and State of New-Jersey, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 1 Montgomery-st., Room No. 8, in Jersey City, New-Jersey, before Mr. Staats A. Morris, Register, on the 4th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

BENAJAH DEACON, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.

FEB. 29, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 21st day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HENRY A. HEISER, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 11th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

FEB. 29, 1868.

FURNITURE.

H. O'FARRELL.

CARPETS AND FURNITURE.

Over one million dollars' worth of carpets and furniture are offered at lower prices than at any other house in the City. Our stock is 33 per cent. less than at last year's prices. All goods are strictly warranted. Nos. 486 and 488 8th-av., 267, 269 and 271 35th-st. The largest warerooms in the United States.

FURNITURE, FURNITURE—AT LARGEly reduced prices. BRAUNSDORF & METZ, manufacturers, Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st., between Norfolk and Essex sts., offer their large and well assorted stock of first-class furniture, consisting of sitting-room, parlor, library, bedroom and dining-room suites of the latest styles, to the public at wholesale prices. N. B.—All goods warranted.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON VIA STONINGTON.

REOPENING OF THE STONINGTON ROUTE,

Commencing on MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1868.

The new and elegant sea-going steamers STONINGTON, Capt. WILL. M. JONES, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, and the NARRAGANSETT, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; leaving Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay-st., at 4 o'clock P. M., connecting with the Stonington and Providence, and the Boston and Providence Railroads.

These splendid steamers are unsurpassed for safety and comfort, and passengers will be landed in Boston in ample time for all the early trains.

For passage, or for freight at the lowest rates, apply on the Pier No. 33 North River.

SAMUEL DEVEAU, Agent.

D. S. BABCOCK, President of the Stonington Steamboat Company.

STEAMER MAGENTA FOR SALE.

The STEPHENS & CONDIT TRANSPORTATION COMPANY offer for sale the above superior, first-class steamboat, built of the very best materials, fully coppered, and in speed is probably not excelled by any other steamer of her size in the United States. Her dimensions are as follows: Length on deck, 207 feet; breadth of beam, 30 feet 3 inches; wheels double-bolted, 26 feet in diameter. She has two No. 1 flue boilers, in fine order; steam chimney 16 feet high from shell; cylinder 48 inches; 9 feet stroke; wrought-iron shaft; independent fire-pump and blower-engines; 531 14-100 tons burden, and easy draft of water. Her whole furnishing and equipment in cabin and saloons are nearly new and of the best quality. Ground tackling, boats, &c., are all in prime order and fit for immediate service. The steamer would be an acquisition to any party requiring a boat of her class, both in regard to speed, strength and superior accommodations for passengers.

The boat may be seen at the wharf of the Company, foot of Centre-st., Newark, N. J., and fuller particulars and conditions may be had by application to

JOHN H. STEPHENS, President, Newark, N. J.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD &c.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3 P. M. Trains leave New-Haven at 11 P. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BARNUM & VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

OPEN FROM SUNRISE TILL 10 P. M.

THE MOST ATTRACTION FOR THE LEAST MONEY, IN NEW-YORK.

EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING, at 2½ and 7¾ o'clock, the great

MORAL DRAMA,

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

MRS. G. C. HOWARD,
MRS. G. C. HOWARD,
MRS. G. C. HOWARD,

as

TOPSY!
TOPSY!
TOPSY!

her original and inimitable character.

Last days of

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S LIVING WILD ANIMALS,

THE LARGEST MENAGERIE IN AMERICA, including

A WHITE ZEBRA, LIVING GIRAFFE, TOM THUMB ELEPHANT,

Lions, Tigers, Camels, Leopards, &c., &c.

TWENTY LIVING HUMAN WONDERS,

consisting of Giants, Dwarfs, Albinos, Circassian Girls, Fat Baby, Female Esau, Mammoth Lady, &c., &c.

ADMISSION TO THE WHOLE ONLY 30 CENTS; CHILDREN UNDER TEN 15 CENTS.

☞ After several months of busy preparation, a magnificent spectacular drama will soon be produced, with entirely novel and original scenic effect and gorgeous transformations.

STEINWAY HALL.

MORNING AND EVENING READINGS FROM SHAKESPEARE,

BY MRS. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE.

T. B. PUGH has the honor to announce that MRS. KEMBLE will give a series of

FOUR READINGS

At STEINWAY HALL,

in the following order:

On MONDAY EVENING, March 2, CORIOLANUS.

On TUESDAY EVENING, March 3, MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM.

On FRIDAY EVENING, March 6, THE TEMPEST.

On SATURDAY MORNING, March 7, KING LEAR.

The Evening Readings will commence precisely at 8 o'clock P. M. The Morning Reading at 3 o'clock P. M. Admission to each Reading, $1.

Reserved seats, $1 50.

Tickets may be procured at the box-office at Steinway Hall, every morning at 9 o'clock and during the day.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

No more tickets will be sold than the actual number of seats in the body of the Hall. To avoid interruption, the audience are respectfully requested to be seated before the commencement of the Readings.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

Fourteenth-st., opposite Academy of Music.

L. B. LENT.......................Director.

MATINEES AT 2½, WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

MONDAY NIGHT, MARCH 2,

first appearance of

PROF. G. B. HUTCHINSON,

the celebrated gymnast, and his wonderfully trained

TROUPE OF ACTING DOGS.
TROUPE OF ACTING DOGS.

THE GREAT EQUINE COMEDY,

entitled

THE JOCKEY CLUB RACES,
THE JOCKEY CLUB RACES,

nightly received with uproarious

SHOUTS OF LAUGHTER AND APPLAUSE,

will be presented with all its ludicrous incidents and situations, as well as a vivid representation of

A REAL RACING EVENT.

PFAU! PFAU! PFAU! PFAU! PFAU!
PFAU! PFAU! PFAU! PFAU! PFAU!

THE GREAT RUSSIAN ATHLETE, IN NEW AND ASTOUNDING FEATS UPON THE FLYING TRAPEZE.

MISS LUCILLE WATSON,
MISS LUCILLE WATSON,

THE YOUNG AND DARING EQUESTRIENNE,

together with all the principal members of the INCOMPARABLE CIRCUS TROUPE, IN A MOST BRILLIANT PROGRAMME OF EXCITING ARENA SCENES.

Admission, 50 cents; children under ten, 25 cents.

SEVENTH ANNUAL FANCY DRESS

PURIM BALL,

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE, MONDAY, MARCH 9, 1868.

Tickets may be obtained of the members and at the office of the Secretary of the Purim Association, A. L. SANGER, No. 243 Broadway, Room No. 9.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

NEW-YORK—No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st., and No. 820 Broadway.

BROOKLYN—Nos. 128, 130 and 132 Court-st., cor. State.

A few vacancies in the piano, singing and violin classes.

"SOIREE ET BAL" GRAND CONCERT Polka. "ARION-CARNIVAL" March Polka, by CHAS. FRADEL. "AN DER SCHONEN BLAUEN DONAU," (on the Beautiful Blue Danube,) new Waltz, by STRAUSS. DITSON & CO., No. 711 Broadway, Publishers.

MR. JACKSON'S NEW GROUP OF EVE and the dead Abel, is now on exhibition at Putnam's Gallery, No. 661 Broadway, opposite Bond-st. Open from 9 A. M. till 6 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

MEETINGS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE LOT-OWNERS of the Greenwood Cemetery will be held at the office of the Cemetery, No. 30 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of March next, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of receiving the annual report of the Board of Trustees.

FEB. 28, 1868.

MUSICAL.

18 SECOND-HAND PIANOS OF VARIOUS makers for sale at low prices, by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 652 Broadway.

Pianos to rent.

WATERS' FIRST PREMIUM PIANOS, with iron frame, overstrung bass and Agraffe bridge; Melodeons, Parlor, Church and Cabinet Organs; the best manufactured, warranted for six years; 100 Pianos, Melodeons and Organs of six first-class makers, at low prices for cash, or one-fifth cash and the balance in monthly installments; for rent, and rent money applied if purchased. Second-hand instruments at great bargains. Illustrated catalogues mailed for three cents. Warerooms, No. 481 Broadway, New-York. HORACE WATERS & CO.

THE MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., Warerooms, No. 596 Broadway, New-York, manufacturers of the MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS, sixty styles, also the METROPOLITAN ORGANS, offer the largest assortment of instruments of this class in the country. Prices $75 or less, to $2,500 each. Organs to rent.

WANTED—FOR A PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH in Brooklyn, an organist; also, the several members of a quartette choir. Address Box No. 1,997 N. Y. Post-office, stating references and terms.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Twentieth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until TUESDAY, the 3d day of March, 1868, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the erection and completion of a new school-house on lots Nos. 118 to 124, on the south side of West 30th-st., near 6th-av., in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said school-house can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.

Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposal for Mason Work," "Proposal for Carpenter Work," "Proposal for Painting."

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

JAMES G. DIMOND,
JOHN HOLZDERBER,
PETER TRAINER,
DANIEL EARLY,

Board of Trustees Twentieth Ward.

Dated FEB. 7, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Sixteenth Ward, at the office of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, the 16th day of March, 1868, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the erection and completion of a new School-house on lots Nos. 238 to 239, on the north side of West 18th-st., near 9th-av., in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said School-house can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.

Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately and be indorsed "Proposal for Mason Work," "Proposal for Carpenter Work," "Proposal for Painting."

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

L. A. ROSENMILLER,
J. DELAMATER,
B. C. WANDELL,
H. V. MEAD,
A. AHMUTY,

Board of Trustees Sixteenth Ward.

DATED Feb. 26, 1868.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, OSWEGO, N. Y., Feb. 24, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned until the 20th of March, 1868, at noon, for making the repairs that may become necessary on the United States pier at Oswego, N. Y., up to Nov. 30, 1868; *all the materials* for said repairs being furnished *by the United States*.

The price must be stated at so much per 1,000 feet b. m. of the lumber, per pound of the iron and spike, and per cubic yard of stone which shall be used in making said repairs, and must cover all the expenses for tools, machinery, scows, &c., the tearing up and removing old work, and the completion of the repairs in a manner satisfactory to the Engineer in charge.

Bids must be in duplicate and guaranteed, upon forms which, with all the information in the possession of the undersigned, can be obtained by application, in person or by letter, to this office. C. E. BLUNT, Lieut. Col. of Engineers, Bvt. Col. U. S. A.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL, NO. 17 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK CITY, Feb. 21, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, are invited, and will be received at this office, until 12 M. TUESDAY, March 3, 1868, for disinterring the bodies of three hundred and twelve Union soldiers at Portsmouth Grove, R. I., furnishing new burial cases where required, and transporting to and reinterring the same at Cypress Hill Cemetery, Long Island.

Bidders have the privilege of being present at the opening of the proposals.

Proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, marked "Proposals for disinterring bodies at Portsmouth Grove, R. I." RUFUS INGALLS, Bvt. Major-Gen., Ass't. Qr. Mr.-Gen.

DANCING.

C. H. RIVERS'

NEW AND ELEGANT DANCING ACADEMY,

No. 130 State-st., corner of Court-st., Brooklyn.

Pupils will be received for a full quarter up till the 7th of March. The Academy will continue open until June 1. Send for a circular.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,

NO. 212 FIFTH-AV., New-York.

Morning and afternoon classes for children. Evening classes for gentlemen. For terms send for a circular.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager....MR. LESTER WALLACK.

It is respectfully announced that Mr. Lester Wallack's five act drama of

ROSEDALE

Has been for some weeks in preparation, and will be acted, for the first time in three years, on

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 2, 1868.

And the greatest pains taken to insure for this revival the same enthusiastic greeting that attended the original production of the Play.

The Drama will be produced with the utmost care.

Entirely New Scenery....Messrs. Isherwood and Hailey

The Orchestra under the direction of Mr. Thomas Baker, will perform

The Original Music, by Mr. Edward Mollenhauer.

New Appointments, by Mr. James Timony and assistants.

New Costumes, uniforms, &c., by Messrs. Flannery and Sensohotes.

Mechanical Department, by Mr. H. Butler and assistants.

NOVEL EFFECTS,

And the following capital distribution:

Elliot Grey (as originally played by him)....................Mr. Lester Wallack
Miles M'Kenna, a returned convict, (as originally played by him)...........Mr. John Gilbert
Bunbury Kobb (as originally played by him)....................Mr. Geo. Holland.
Matthew Leigh, a village Doctor......Mr. B. T. Ringgold
Col. Cavendish May......................Mr. C. H. Rockwell
Sir Arthur May, Bart..................Miss Lizzie Timoney
Romany Rob, a Gypsey...............Mr. J. C. Williamson
Farmer Green (as originally played by him)....................Mr. G. F. Browne
Corporal Daw, of the Lancers..........Mr. W. H. Pope
Docksey....................................Mr. T. J. Ward
Robert.......................................Mr. E. Cashin
Rosa Leigh................................Miss Rose Eytinge
Tabitha Stork, housekeeper to Matthew, (as originally played by her)....Mrs. Vernon
Lady Adelia Grey, Mother to Elliot, (as originally played by her)....Miss Fanny Morant
Lady May, Mother to Sir Arthur....Mrs. Clara Jennings
Sarah Sykes, Matthew's servant, (as originally played by her)..........Mrs. John Sefton
Primrose, a lady's maid, (as originally played by her)..................Miss Mary Barrett
Mother Mix (as originally played by her)......................................Miss Carman

Officers of the Volunteer Artillery and Rifle Corps, Lancers, Soldiers, Villagers and Gypsies.

ACT I.

Rosedale Manor-house, with Park and Grounds adjoining.

ACT II.

Gothic apartment in Rosedale Manor-house.

ACT III.

Interior of Matthew Leigh's cottage in the village.

ACT IV.

SCENE 1—Reception room in Rosedale Manor-house.
SCENE 2—The Gypsey Dell and Waterfall by starlight. In this scene will be presented some new and novel effects.

ACT V.

SCENE 1—Matthew Leigh's cottage.
SCENE 2—Ante-room adjoining the Conservatory.
SCENE 3—Conservatory at Rosedale festooned and lighted up for a ball.

Doors open at 7½—Performance commences at 8.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—BEGINS AT 8.

JAMES E. HAYES....................Lessee.

LAST NIGHTS OF MAGGIE MITCHELL, who kindly extends her great engagement a fifth week, to afford necessary time for the complete production of the pantomime.

MONDAY AND TUESDAY, "FANCHON."	WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, "LITTLE BAREFOOT."

FRIDAY—PEARL OF SAVOY.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON—LITTLE BAREFOOT.

SATURDAY NIGHT—FAREWELL BENEFIT, and last appearance of Miss MITCHELL.

Miss MITCHELL..........as..........FANCHON

MONDAY EVENING, March 9,

G. L. FOX'S NEW PANTOMIME,

"HUMPTY DUMPTY,"

splendidly produced after months of preparation. It includes a Burlesque Opening; New Harlequinade; Grand Transformation Scene, and many comic tricks and transformations. The renowned premiere danseuses, Mlle. RITA SANGALI and Mlle. BETTY RIJL, in a Grand Ballet. In the Skating Tournament, Miss CARRIE A. MOORE and JOHN ENGLER, Jr.

Box sheet open on WEDNESDAY, March 4.

WORRELL SISTERS' NEW-YORK THEATRE.

Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway. Admission 50 cents.

RENEWED SUCCESS of the beautiful and accomplished actress, MISS KATE REIGNOLDS, in Fulton and Maeder's sensational drama of NOBODY'S DAUGHTER, founded on Miss Braddon's novel.

GREAT GAMBLING SCENE, with its piquant local allusions and FARO, KENO and ROULETTE, vehemently redemanded by crowded audiences; as, indeed, have been all the principal scenes.

A STAR CAST, embracing Messrs. J. K. Mortimer, G. C. Boniface, G. H. Clarke, Wm. Carleton and the other favorites.

MATINEE ON SATURDAY.

BOWERY THEATRE.

LAST WEEK OF MR. J. M. MURDOCH.

First production of the new drama of the GREEN HILLS OF THE FAR WEST.

Drama of FREDERICK THE GREAT and the DESERTER.

GRAND BAL MASQUE OF THE "ARION,"

On THURSDAY, March 5, at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Tickets, admitting one gentleman and lady, $10; extra ladies' tickets, $3.

To be had of the following members:

H. C. Grieffenhagen, No. 36 Reade-st.
Hanft Bros., No. 697 Broadway.
D. Hess, No. 49 Maiden-lane.
J. B. Keller, German Savings Bank, 166 East 14th-st.
E. Kroilpfeiffer, No. 42 Pine-st.
Fr. Kuhne, No. 51 Broad-st.
Fr. Rein, Fifth-av. Hotel.
E. Sauer, No. 45 Exchange-place.
F. Spangenberg, No. 883 Broadway.
John Stadermann, No. 21 Howard-st.
Carl Triacca, No. 349 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Boxes may be secured at:

Hanft Bros., No. 697 Broadway.
E. Kroilpfeiffer, No. 42 Pine-st.

GENERAL THEATRE TICKET OFFICE

NO. 114 BROADWAY.

Tickets and reserved seats for LECTURES, CONCERTS, OPERAS, THEATRES, &c., can be procured at NO. 114 BROADWAY.

CHOICE RESERVED SEATS FOR ALL the Operas and Theatres can always be had at the Theatre Ticket Office, Fifth-av. Hotel.

HO! YE MASQUERADERS!! SEE THE last number of NICK NAX!!! Only ten cents.

LECTURES.

HISTORICAL TABLEAUX.

FRANCE SINCE 1848.—Four lectures by ALONZO TRIPP, with vivid descriptions of the Revolution of February and June; the Empire; Transformations of Italy and Germany; Louis Napoleon and Bismarck. First public course in New-York will begin at the Everett Rooms, corner 34th-st. and Broadway, THURSDAY EVENING, March 12, 1868, at 8 o'clock. In Brooklyn, at the Packer Institute, MONDAY EVENING, March 16. At the new Adelphi Academy, WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 18. Course tickets for New-York at $3, and evening tickets at $1, may be procured after March 8 at Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway; at Schuberth & Co., No. 820 Broadway, and at the door.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE,

No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits pupils of all ages for business or college. Progress rapid and terms reasonable.

BOOKKEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, &c., for Spring Business.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, give special private instruction, day or evening, in Bookkeeping, Writing, Arithmetic, &c., and qualify pupils for business in the shortest possible time

SEWARD INSTITUTE,

FOR BOYS,

FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.

The Summer session will open March 12. Number of boarders limited. Terms $150 per session of twenty weeks. Send for a catalogue.

THOMAS G. SHRIVER, A. M.

MISS WARREN'S

Day School for Children has removed to 4 West 9th-st.

SPANISH LANGUAGE—BY PROF. DE TORNOS, author of the Combined Spanish Method. For twenty private lessons, at No. 328 4th-av., $30; at the Mercantile Library, $6, and at the New-York Evening High School gratuitously.

DR. RICHARDS' FAMILY BOARDING-SCHOOL for twelve boys, 47 miles from the City, at Shrub Oak, Westchester County, New-York, five miles east of Peekskill, reopens March 10. For particulars send for circular.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.—TERM opens April 6. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal, Claverack, Columbia County, New-York.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.

TEACHERS.

A LADY, WHOSE HUSBAND IS AN INVALID, desires a situation as visiting governess in a gentleman's family; she is in full communion with the Episcopal Church, is the daughter of a clergyman, and feels confident of being able to impart a thorough education to the children who may be committed to her care. Address H. M., Box No. 5,528 Post-office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

A YOUNG LADY FROM THE EAST, who has had charge of the household of a gentleman, wishes to find a similar situation, or as lady's companion; best of reference given. Address Box No. 4,429 Post-office for particulars.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman, as nurse and seamstress, or as ladies' maid; is a thorough seamstress. Call for two days, or address 224 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. No. 104 Allen-st., between Broome and Delancey sts., basement.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a German, who understands the care of a greenhouse; has good reference. Can be seen at Bridgeman's, Broadway, between 18th and 19th sts., on Tuesday, from 10 to 3.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A married man; understands the care of greenhouse, hot and cold grapery, the cultivation of all kinds of fruit trees. Address Alfred Edwards, Florist, Hudson-av., New-Jersey, for P. H.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a Protestant married man who refers to his last employer, N. Carpenter, Esq., No. 240 Broadway, New-York, Room No. 8, with whom he has lived for the last eight years.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a respectable colored man; has 10 years' reference from his last employer. Address S. RICHARDS, No. 40 West 30th-st.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

REAL ESTATE.—WANTED, A SITUATION in an office by a young man who has had some experience; salary no object. Address O., Box No. 1[illegible] *Times* Office.

THE SOUTH.

Condition, Feelings and Prospects of the Southern States.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Feb. 12, 1868.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

On the 30th ult., just after my return from a nineteen months' ramble through the South, I very hastily wrote you what I believed to be the true condition of affairs in that distracted portion of our country. I traveled from the Potomac to the Rio Grande and back, by railroad, steamboat, stage, buggy and horse-back. I mingled and conversed freely with all classes and colors, stopped at farms and hotels, visited schools, churches and camp-meetings, had transactions with both country and city merchants. I took matters leisurely, scrutinized closely, and believe I am a good judge of human nature; therefore, ought to be able to give a correct judgment—especially as I am not a politician, and have no prejudice against the people of the South; on the contrary, have much good will toward them, for they most generally treated me very kindly wherever I went.

It is my candid opinion that the South is in a desperate condition, and matters, financially and politically, while I was there, seemed to be daily growing worse.

The feeling between the white and colored populations is mutually bitter and growing more rancorous. This is occasioned by some bad white men imposing upon the colored, refusing to pay them their wages, taking away their arms, &c.; also by many colored persons thieving, pillaging, drinking, giving impudence, trying to look you out of countenance, insisting upon going in conveyances where their dress and condition were obnoxious to ladies and gentlemen. The whites contend that the colored are naturally thieves. Such is not my belief. It was slavery which brought this demoralized condition upon them. Their children who have been attending schools have much improved; if they could only be removed altogether from the influence and control of their parents, would make on honest and respectable people. They are very fond of music—great mimics—and learn equally as fast as the whites.

I liken the South at this moment to a powder magazine. A spark is all that is wanting to cause a terrible explosion which may bring ruin and bankruptcy upon the whole nation. The admission, at this, time of the Southern States to representation in Congress, under the *regime* of either the colored or the secession party is, in my mind, exceedingly impolitic. If it be done I fear it will be the kindling of the spark which will cause the dreadful explosion and spread dessolation throughout the length and breadth of the land. Is it to be expected of the Secessionists who fought so long and so sanguinary to sever themselves from the Union, that they can forget the past and forgive the Union white men of the South who opposed them, or give up the hope that they can one day reënslave their former servants. Could they in the making of laws or administering justice, act impartially or do justice to the Union white men and colored people? To my mind it is very clear they could not, their conversations I have often listened to, which, with their looks, indicated to me what would be their action in case they ever got into power? Well look at the other side; could it be expected that an improvident, ignorant, superstitious, degraded, dishonest and very clanish class of people, who have not been accustomed to storing up for the morrow, just out of the bonds of slavery, just having tasted of the sweets of freedom and liberty, are capable of administering a good government and disbursing large sums of money? Wherever I went through the South, in city, town, village or the country, I found the colored people more numerous than the whites, and I firmly believe they outnumber them. In lieu of only 4,000,000 colored, as estimated before the war, in my judgment there are over 7,000,000. Many of the whites have emigrated to Brazil, West India Islands, California, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Baltimore, Philadelphia, this City, and everywhere else; also, hundreds of thousands died in the hospitals or were killed on the battle-field during the rebellion, and in consequence their numbers have in every way diminished materially. Therefore, if State Governments are permitted to be established at this time the colored race will be the dominant party in power; and where there exists such prejudice between the races, could it be expected they would do the whites justice? They are everywhere through the South now endeavoring to establish mixed schools and a mixed militia. What would be the consequence if they are successful? Why, very plain. The poor white children of the South would grow up in ignorance; their parents could never be induced to send their children to such schools, because the prejudice of castes is too great—time only can obliterate this prejudice; nor would white men go into the ranks with the colored militiamen. Then you would have a lot of ignorant, indiscreet men under arms. Very few colored judges would do justice to the white people when brought before their courts in competition with colored, for the reason there is no race more clannish than they, and, moreover, they have never had a proper moral training to make them know the moral sanctity of an obligation. This is my experience, seeing and hearing them give evidence in Southern courts. Therefore, let me beg of the President and Congress not to act hastily, not to add fuel to the flame. The people of the North should take this matter in their hands, and keep the South for awhile on probation. There has been too many hundreds of thousands of valuable lives already sacrificed, to risk again the Government in the hands of disloyal or ignorant and incompetent hands.

Let me ask the sober-thinking solid men of the North it it would be wise or judicious at this time—if my judgment is correct as to the true state of affairs at the South—to turn over the immense wealth and treasures of the South and their State governments to either the whites or the colored? I said in my former letter to you that the majority of the whites are still inimical to the General Government; they are in favor of repudiating the National debt, opposed to all internal revenue taxes; also, to custom duties on sugar, tea, coffee, manufactured goods and raw material which they consume. The true Union men of the South can never get into power unless those who voluntarily aided the rebellion are disfranchised. As I said before, the colored people are penniless, uneducated and improvident, and this generation will continue so. They have not the least knowledge of financial matters, and no insight whatever into the political machinery of our Government. Their leaders, few in number, are generally designing, ambitious and unreliable men, who pander to this motley mass of ignorance in order to hold and control power. Most of their leaders whom I have heard addressing political meetings favored repudiation of all debts, individual and national; opposed all custom duties on the common articles of consumption; also, all internal revenue laws, especially on whisky and cotton.

Bondholders of the North, investigate this matter closely, see if my statements are reliable, ponder well before you surrender the Government into the hands of those who may rule and ruin.

The South should be kept in abeyance a few years longer. Military rule is more desirable for them, and they should be kept under it—all State Courts should be abolished, in order that white and colored could have speedy and impartial justice done them by military tribunals—keep the people of the South thus till the whites have seen the folly of their secession dogma and learned to respect a good Government; also until the colored people become educated, honest, and by all means self-reliant—politically they are too dependent upon adventurers and fortune hunters, who are willing to accomplish their object by any and all means.

There are many Northern people living at the South, principally in Texas, Louisiana, Georgia and North Carolina—they and their children I would judge, number almost one-fifth of the population of those States—they are pretty much all true Union men. I conversed with many of them freely, and I generally found them opposed to granting unqualified suffrage to the colored race. They are also opposed to granting general amnesty to the rebels. The Union men favor granting suffrage to only those who did not voluntarily serve the Confederacy, and those who have repented of their unwise course, and there are many who see and acknowledge the folly of their conduct. The Union men universally blame President JOHNSON for his leniency to the leading rebels. They think DAVIS, and a score of other prominent leaders, ought to have either been hung or sent to the penitentiary. They also condemn Judge CHASE and Gen. BUTLER for aiding and abetting JEFF. DAVIS in escaping punishment; also for giving to the colored men too much political power. So far as I could see and hear, the Union white men of the South were almost unanimously for Gen. GRANT for the Presidency; so are many of those who were active participants in secession.

Let me now say a few words about the vast resources of the South. Texas is a great State, her mountains have untold millions of hidden treasure. Wheat grows luxuriantly in the fertile valleys of the northern part of the State, the alluvial soil of Caney produces the best cotton grown in the South, also an excellent quality of sugar. The open prairies east of the Colorado afford the year round abundant and nutritious pasturage to the many herds of horses and cattle, and numerous flocks of sheep. The farmers have their wheat made into flour and haul it to the Galveston market. The cotton manufactures from the neighborhood of Saltillo, Mexico, come with their heavy mule teams and purchase largely of cotton, and pay down for it the gold ounces and Mexican dollars; the planters thus dispose of about 50,000 bales of cotton annually. The great droves of beeves and horses and mules, are driven for sale to Kansas; the beeves to be butchered there and shipped to Chicago and Eastern market by the cars.

Texas, although not invaded by the Federal army, her farmers and planters suffered much. Confederate Generals robbed them of their cotton—*i. e.*, forced them to sell under the threat of an impressment. The agents of these Generals went around through the country, armed with impressment orders, and would take the cotton and allow the farmers 25 to 50 cents per pound in Confederate money—five dollars of which would hardly buy a pound of coffee or a yard of calico; they would then take all the wagons, mules and oxen from the farmers under similar orders, and give them in charge of conscript teamsters, who would load up the wagons with this cotton and drive to the Rio Grande. It would go there as Confederate Government cotton, but no sooner was it in Mexico than it was claimed and shipped as the individual cotton of some prominent Confederate General. The farmers and merchants named over to me a number of these Generals who were engaged in these speculations—they called them "cotton thieves." Gens. BEE, MAGRUDER, SLAUGHTER and Col. HART, Confederate Quartermaster, were the most active, and I heard it estimated they thus robbed the farmers and their Government out of at least 100,000 bales of cotton. During the past Summer the people of that State suffered very much from yellow fever. Not only did it prevail in the seaboard cities, but far out in the country towns. It was generally very fatal and alarmed the people very much. It will be several years before Texas recovers from this scourge.

We will take Louisiana next. New-Orleans has made a wonderful growth since the war, but the large addition to her population has been principally colored people from the country. They have flocked thither by the tens and tens of thousands to live—where and how I do not know, for small tenements are very scarce, and rents enormously high. This city is destined to be a great commercial port. The sugar lands of this State are very rich and productive. Most of the plantations are laying idle from various causes; some because the owners have not the means to work them and many because they are annually overflowed, caused by the broken levees on the Mississippi River. The machinery on these estates is going to ruin from neglect and by rust. I heard a gentleman estimate the value of the machinery which would be required to put these 2,000 sugar plantations in good running order; he put down the figures at $20,000,000. This does not include farming implements, (only for the sugar houses and draining machines,) all this has heretofore been manufactured principally in Pennsylvania.

What the people of Lousiana need most is to have her levees rebuilt where they have given way, and capital to put planters on their feet, in order to give employment to the tens of thousands of unfortunate idle colored people.

"MORE ANON."

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The State of the Streets—Mayor Hoffman on Street Cleaning.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The ingenious method by which the Mayor clears his skirts from responsibility for the frightful condition of the "down-town" streets of the City is worthy of high admiration. He tells the merchants, who naturally make their complaint to him as the head of the corporation, as well of the "Street Cleaning Commission," that he is "well aware of the condition of the streets, and of the great inconvenience to which business men are subjected." He then informs them that the contract for cleaning them, for a sum only a little less than $500,000, made *"with the requirements of law,"* which he italicizes, was the best that could be made on so limited a basis as $500,000. He further informs the complainants, and through them the public, that this contract does not require the contractor "to remove the snow and ice from the streets." This exemption, of course, relieves the contractor for four months of even a feeble attempt to clean the streets.

In the same paragraph the Mayor praises the contractor, "as a man of wealth and responsibility, and a strong champion of municipal reform," and condemns him for trying "to make all the money he can by his contract," and also accuses him of "showing very little zeal in performing it."

He furthermore says, *"if they"* (the Commissioners) *"did cancel it,"* (the contract,) *"they would have no power under any existing law to make another,"* &c.

Now, according to the Mayor's showing, here is a deplorable state of things—a law which *compels* Commissioners to make a contract for an insufficient sum to do work which, by reason of the elements, it is impossible to perform, and a contractor who is trying his best to make money out of his contract, the net result being that for four months or one-third of the year the work is not *attempted* to be performed at all.

The very natural inquiry arises, what are the Mayor and his associates doing to have the law amended? On whom rests the responsibility for the continuance of so bad a law? The Mayor, I think—and so will the merchants who signed the petition, and the public at large, think—in order to exculpate himself from blame and responsibility, should show that he and the other Commissioners have given this important, very important subject a great deal of consideration, and had prepared a bill which would meet all the difficulties and which they hoped would receive the early attention of the Legislature.

But I cannot quite agree with the Mayor that it is impracticable to clean the ice and snow out of the chief thoroughfares, at least occasionally. It would not require all the carts in New-York and Brooklyn to do it, either. Broadway, from the Bowling Green to Union-square, could be cleaned once a month in a day without troubling Brooklyn for assistance. This of itself would be a great blessing. And I further differ with the Mayor in thinking that the two rivers and the great Bay of New-York might receive a few thousand cart-loads of snow and ice without obstructing navigation.

I have seen three or four miles of the leading streets of Quebec cleared of five months' accumulation of snow—say about four feet, and very compact—in a week. I have also once seen ten miles of the leading streets of London, after a great snowstorm, when the snow from the housetops and sidewalks had made a depth of two feet in the streets, all carted into the Thames within thirty-six hours. Now, London rarely witnesses heavy falls of snow, and on the occasion referred to, (1853,) seemed paralized for the first twelve hours. Then came the carts and thousands of men, who worked all night, and by the evening of the next day London was herself again. Our case is different. We seldom pass through a Winter without several heavy falls of snow; but no provision is made to keep even one thoroughfare clean. Why, the Mayor has made a worse case against himself for impeachment than the President. As that is hereafter to be the universal panacea for "high crimes and misdemeanors," let the Common Council take prompt action, and prepare "articles of impeachment."

But there are certain other important streets where the obstruction to travel is caused by the street railway companies piling up the snow on each side their tracks. The Mayor must, I think, be well aware of the condition of these streets likewise, and of the cause of it. Who is responsible for the continuance of this state of things? Have these companies the legal right thus to obstruct nearly all the principal streets in this manner? Will the Mayor, or somebody else, inform the merchants on West Broadway, Church and other streets, how this intolerable nuisance is to be abated?

Immediate action should be taken before the Spring bursts upon us and the streets become pools of foul slush and water, to compel a removal of these piles of snow and filth, made by these companies for their own purposes. Yours, &c. ENGINEER.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 28, 1868.

BELLEVUE MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Sixth Annual Commencement—Degrees Conferred Upon One Hundred and Eleven Graduates—Address of Hon. Clarence A. Seward.

One of the most brilliant audiences of the season filled the Academy of Music last evening to celebrate the sixth annual commencement of the Bellevue Hospital Medical College. Prof. J. E. TAYLOR, President of the Faculty, occupied the chair, and Rev. ALFRED B. BEACH, D. D., Chaplain of the College, offered the opening prayer.

A grand orchestra, under the direction of Mr. CARL BERGMANN, discoursed music, giving several selections in a manner which delighted the audience and drew from them much well-merited applause.

Prof. TAYLOR conferred the degree of Doctor of Medicine upon one hundred and eleven graduates, as follows:

LIST OF GRADUATES.

C. A. Logan, Kansas; C. H. Potter, New-Jersey; B. F. Boyer, Pennsylvania; A. M. Kalbach, Pennsylvania; H. V. Passage, Indiana; C. G. Stedman, Ohio; E. C. Harwood, Vermont; G. Cosine, New-York; A. G. Blodgett, Massachusetts; W. D. Middleton, Iowa; N. P. Jelks, Florida; L. Johnson, New-York; A. R. Robinson, Canada; E. M. Kerr, Missouri; W. A. Hocker, Kentucky; F. M. Laubach, Pennsylvania; R. T. Parsons, Georgia; G. W. Wells, New-York; R. Page, Virginia; M. W. Wiley, Indiana; J. V. Bean, Ohio; J. B. Read, Ohio; L. J. Cunkle, Ohio; J. C. Ellis, East Tennessee; C. C. Woodworth, Vermont; W. F. Emerson, Missouri; W. C. Jordan, New-York; H. S. Gardiner, New-York; W. L. Hall, Maine; J. F. Baker, Iowa; H. S. Kimball, New-York; B. Beckwith, Nova Scotia; G. W. Fleming, Indiana; E. D. Ferguson, New-York; H. H. Clark, Pennsylvania; W. C. Peacock, Ohio; D. Webster, Nova Scotia; W. S. Hardman, Pennsylvania; G. Waters, Canada; C. H. Gardner, Pennsylvania; T. B. Edmiston, West Virginia; J. T. Rizen, Kentucky; G. H. Eyster, Virginia; W. W. Butterfield, California; D. Murray, New-York; A. F. Gillette, New-York; H. F. Harper, Indiana; H. C. Bartleson, Ohio; A. Tunstall, Virginia; F. J. Haywood, North Carolina; A. F. Darling, Kentucky; T. B. Johnson, New-York; C. Eberhard, New-York; P. B. Pumyea, New-Jersey; P. Woolf, New-York; S. Haskins, Iowa; J. A. Wilson, Virginia; J. O. Scofield, Connecticut; H. B. Lackey, Pennsylvania; C. E. Estes, Georgia; H. C. Bleyle, New-Jersey; W. C. Angell, Rhode Island; E. G. Cotton, New-York; H. B. Murray, New-York; J. M. Fuller, Nova Scotia; G. Cleary, New-York; J. N. Rice, Pennsylvania; A. A. Wheeler, Missouri; D. S. Frazer, Canada; L. R. Stout, Virginia; S. J. Brady, New-York; C. W. Tolles, New-Hampshire; G. W. Wright, Illinois; V. F. Garrett, Virginia; T. C. Stockton, New-Brunswick; L. M. Halloway, Pennsylvania; G. J. Grimes, Georgia; A. P. Weeks, Maine; F. M. Deems, New-York; T. J. Radigan, New-York; B. M. Clark, New-York; J. M. Scott, Ohio; D. E. E. Murray, Virginia; E. A. Angell, Rhode Island; W. C. Alpaugh, New-Jersey; S. Shermell, New-York; N. G. M. McMaster, Canada; J. M. Harris, Indiana; G. E. McKeeby, Wisconsin; D. C. Carr, New-York; A. V. B. Lockwood, New-York; A. N. Moller, New-Jersey; S. L. D. Ellis, New-York; J. L. Robberson, Missouri; F. E. Ross, Missouri; F. H. Bosworth, Ohio; J. R. Stout, Virginia; P. G. Clark, New-York; R. C. Biggs, Kentucky; J. Gilchrisht, New-Brunswick; D. F. Reynolds, New-York; J. M. Rix, New-Hampshire; W. D. Cone, Iowa; Q. E. Snyder, Pennsylvania; T. M. B. Cross, New-York; J. M. Forrest, Missouri; A. C. Miller, Ohio; J. Morris, Maryland; S. H. Fundenberg, Maryland; J. D. Bryant, New-York; T. P. Corbally, New-York.

ADDRESS OF MR. SEWARD.

Hon. CLARENCE A. SEWARD delivered the address to the graduates. He began by saying it is not apparently easy to explain why one whose profession it is to help others to realize or to take care of so much of this world's goods as they may think they are entitled to, should have been invited to utter a word of welcome and God-speed to 111 young men just starting in their profession as curators of some of the ills that flesh is heir to. But between the professions of the law and of medicine there is a hidden tie, nay, there are two—that of a common intent, and that of a common language. Those who presided over our destinies by railways seem to have a tender sympathy for young doctors, and so when they wish to give you occupation, they indulge in the luxury of a "smash-up." If this is not the reason why we have so many collisions then they are entirely indefensible, and should be discontinued. When the disaster comes the medical profession is swift to apply its foments and its splints; and the law, with not unequal footsteps, makes haste, with its emollient of damages. This is no mean thing, for all of you, inexperienced as you now are, and as some of you may continue to be, will at once see that a broken limb will be much sooner restored if the patient's mind is at ease as to where he is to get the money to pay the doctor's bill. Again the ministry of both professions is for the living, the language of their sympathy is from the dead. Striving for a common purpose, both seek the past for even technical phraseology; and when the husband in his sorrows comes to the doctor, or the wife in her grief to the lawyer, both alike are gratified, the one by the *operatio cæsaris*, and the other by the *habeas corpus*. [Laughter and applause.] He counseled the graduates to regard the two grand requirements of their profession—Purity and Fidelity. They were to be at home when needed; they should be in, both in and out of office hours, and learn to take as little advantage as possible of the fictitious entries upon the slate; they should stay in till wanted; in this regard they should let their resolution be as invincible as is ANDREW JOHNSON'S against permitting STANTON to act as Secretary of War, [applause and hisses,] or Gen. GRANT'S against being seduced into declaring his policy. [Applause.] The speaker continued as follows: But do not confine your reading to merely professional reading. Too great devotion to one's profession operates upon one's capacity very much as the grindstone operates upon the knife—it sharpens it, but at the same time it narrows. There should be a depth and breadth of culture. There should be a familiarity with collateral, and even with independent branches of science, for I hold it to be an axiom that there is no fact so trivial, and no knowledge so profound, that it will not on some occasion be just the fact and just the knowledge which is needed for the accomplishment of a then present purpose. And there are surrounding your profession other fields for human inquiry. There is astronomy, which seems to evidence better than any other science the divinity of the human intellect. The brave but imperceptible thought, upon no firmer pathway than a frail pencil of light, marches boldly to the sun and returns with a knowledge of its dimensions and its offices. But the thought comes back from its far off journey saddened and disappointed, for it is unable to answer that one inquiry which is always and everywhere present, throughout all ages and in every clime: whether any sister planet which it may have passed upon its way, is the abode of beings like ourselves. Then too, there is Geology, that science which, as CHAPIN says, "lets us down by storey steps into the catacombs of ages," and down those steps does science go with stately tread, and, amid the relics of the past, becomes familiar with creation and decay; but with all her ability she cannot learn when the one commenced or when the other will cease. There is a limit, therefore, to the aspiration of the human mind. There is the old, inflexible rule, lying around all human inquiry, of: "Thus far and no farther." It obtains even in religion. That is voiceless at the grave, and utterly unable to speak of things beyond, save in language borrowed from Revelation. With straining, streaming eye it tries to penetrate the hereafter, but can see no light. All that it can do is to say, with broken voice, but with all the emphasis of assured conviction: "I know that my Redeemer liveth." [Applause.] But these limits, and this outer circumscription of learning are sufficiently far off to permit the highest intellect usefully and nobly to occupy itself in striving as it should to reach and to solve the grandest problems. No arrow ever winged its way toward the sun which was pointed toward the earth. There is room and verge enough between the possible and the impossible to give every one employment, however superb his faculties.

He concluded by bidding the graduates "Good night and farewell." The address of Mr. SEWARD was listened to with marked attention and was warmly applauded throughout.

F. H. BOSWORTH, M. D., of Ohio, delivered the valedictory of the Graduating Class his performance being able and evincing marks of great care in preparation. The benediction was pronounced by the chaplain, Rev. Dr. BEACH, and the vast audience dismissed.

The Tyng Case.

The statement that the decision of the Court in the case of Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., and the sentence, had been served upon that gentleman was, as we anticipated, premature. A document from the Court was sent to Rev. Mr. TYNG, but the sentence did not accompany it. It was simply a copy of the finding of the Court in the case, which is very formal, and was served upon the reverend gentleman at the same time that the original was put into the hands of Bishop POTTER. We understand that the Court at first stood three for suspension and two for admonition; that they had several meetings to consider the evidence in the case, and that on each occasion the two members in favor of admonition stood out for their point, and ultimately triumphed. Hence it appears that the document recommends admonition as the only punishment. The Court took the ground that the disputed canon should not be interpreted by any disregard of it on the part of Mr. TYNG and other members of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and they very distinctly pronounce the responsibility of the whole matter, so far as the recent trial was concerned, as belonging to the reverend gentlemen who presented the case to the Bishop of the diocese. The next step in the case is for the Bishop to pronounce the sentence in the presence of several presbyters, which sentence he may mitigate but not aggravate. As admonition is the mildest form of punishment, there is no resort left for the Bishop in the case, unless he may choose to administer the admonition in private, a course which it is thought would be far from satisfactory to the members of the Protestant Episcopal Church, who believe in the fallibility of the canon however much they may insist upon a strict adherence to discipline.

The City Poor—Applications for Relief at the Police Prisons.

During the past week there has been a steady increase in the number of applicants for the meals furnished at the various police prisons under the orders of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction. The meals are of the same substantial and excellent character as when the charity was first instituted, but they are no longer restricted to those who having passed the previous night as station-house lodgers, and who are furnished with tickets by the Police Captains of the various precincts, but relief is now extended to all applying. During the past week the number of persons furnished with meals at the various prisons were as follows:

	Tombs.	Jefferson Market.	Essex.
Sunday, Feb. 23	315	134	240
Monday, Feb. 24	470	184	303
Tuesday, Feb. 25	520	243	300
Wednesday, Feb. 26	540	237	327
Thursday, Feb. 27	540	285	300
Friday, Feb. 28	556	284	350
Saturday, Feb. 29	605	328	384
Total	3,546	1,698	2,204

making a grand total for the seven days of 7,445. The great majority of those relieved were males, and as a matter of course there have been a large number who have appeared at the tables for the second and third time, but comparatively few have been so frequent in their attendance as to be recognized as regular pensioners.

Extensive Fire in Chambers-street.

At 8:30 o'clock a fire occurred at No. 106 Chambers-street, in the basement, occupied by M. FIBEL, importer of fancy goods, &c., who sustained a loss of $15,000 by fire and water; fully insured for $30,000 in City Companies. The second floor is occupied by BARNEY, STAINSEY & BALLARD, manufacturers of harness, whose stock was considerably damaged by smoke. The third and fourth floors are occupied by ADAMS & BENDIX, tailors' trimmings, who sustain severe loss by smoke. The fifth floor is occupied by Mr. NORTON, as storage of soldiers' clothing, which was also damaged by smoke. The building is owned by Dr. J. SETTON, and is damaged to the extent of $2,000, fully insured. No. 36 Warren-street, in the rear, was also damaged by the flames. The first floor is occupied by PAYNE, FOSTER & Co., dealers in hosiery. The second floor is occupied by WALLACE & MALCOLM SONS, and A. GOLDSTEIN, commission merchants; the third and fourth floors by D. E. and J. WALTER, clothing, who all sustained severe losses by fire, smoke and water, covered by insurance.

Suicide of a Tax Office Employe.

About 5:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon JAMES J. BURKE, of No. 181 Elizabeth-street, committed suicide by shooting himself through the heart. It appears that the deceased had been employed for some time in the Tax Commissioner's office, but for some cause failed to receive any money. When he returned home he seemed much depressed in spirits, and informed his wife that he had not got any money. After kissing her BURKE exclaimed, "Good bye, ELLEN," and before she could realize his actions he had drawn a pistol, placed it at his left side and fired, the bullet passing directly through the heart and causing almost instant death. Mr. BURKE was twenty-three years of age, and well known as a local politician, and was the brother of WALTER BURKE, one of the Deputy Sheriffs under the present incumbent. An inquest will be held to-day by Coroner SCHIRMER.

City Railroad Cars—Loading and Unloading.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Feb. 29, 1868.

In the TIMES of to-day, among the "Minor Topics," it is erroneously stated that the counsel to the Third-avenue Railroad claimed that one hundred passengers was not an excessive number for a single car drawn by four horses.

At the inquiry referred to, namely, on Wednesday last, before the Police Commissioners; the question put to that gentleman was, "whether he regarded a car drawn by two horses, one of which was wind-broken, and in or upon which car, weighing 8,000 lbs., there were one hundred passengers, making in all 21,000 lbs., all to be drawn up the inclined plane at Twenty-sixth-street, was an overload?"

To this direct inquiry the counsel was understood to say that "he did not consider it an overload!"

Please set this matter right in the TIMES, and oblige your most obediant servant,

HENRY BERGH.

Internal Revenue Affairs.

Collector SHOOK, of the Thirty-second District, having ascertained that most of the railroad companies bringing cotton to this City from the Southern States, have not complied with the law, has taken measures to enforce the regulations. Special Agent CORNWALL has given notice to those railroad companies transporting cotton on through bills of lading that they must not in the future deliver cotton except on a permit issued by the Collector of Internal Revenue in the district to which the cotton is consigned. The result of this enforcement will be the taking up here of the permits issued in the South, the cancellation of the permits by the Collectors, and the return of them to the officer by whom they were originally issued, as provided by the regulations of Sept. 16, 1867. This course, it is thought, will put a stop to much fraud in cotton hitherto unchecked. This new arrangement will go into effect to-morrow. Collector BAILEY of the Fourth District, will also lend his aid to enforce the requirements of the law.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

READINGS BY MRS. VANDENHOFF.—A select audience, numbering about 150 persons, assembled at the residence of JOSEPH WOOSTER, M. D., Ninth-street, last Friday evening, to listen to Shakespearean and other readings by Mrs. VANDENHOFF, who kindly gave the entertainment by request and in behalf of the Ladies' Union Relief Association. It is a pleasure to note the interest manifested on the part of our influential citizens toward the object and success of this Association. The ladies, whose active efforts are identified with the management and prosecution of the enterprise, are deservedly entitled to the sincere thanks, not only of those who are immediately benefited, but the public at large; and it is to be earnestly hoped that they may continue to be encouraged and sustained in their noble and patriotic endeavors by the liberal contributions of sympathizing men. It is needless to assert the excellency of Mrs. VANDENHOFF'S readings on the evening mentioned. The audience were delighted with the enjoyment thus furnished, and did not fail to testifiy their hearty appreciation of the merits of the entertainment.

FIRES.—At 2 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the kindling wood factory of FREDERICK A. SASS, at Nos. 338 and 340 East Thirty-fourth-street, supposed to be the work of an incendiary. Damage, $100; insured in the United States....At 3 o'clock a fire occurred in the basement of No. 151 East Nineteenth-street, occupied by F. ELLIS, mason and builder, caused by a boy carelessly dropping a match among some papers. Damage slight....At 10 o'clock a third fire broke out in the drying-room of the match manufactory of JOHN LOEHRS, at No. 427 West Fifty-fourth-street, located on the second floor. Mr. LOEHRS occupied the first floor and extension as a lager-beer saloon and dwelling. The damage occasioned was about $3,000; insured for $9,000 in the New-Amsterdam; Union Hill, of New-Jersey; Atlantic, of Baltimore; Williamsburg City, and St. Marks Insurance Companies. No. 429, owned by WILLIAM MANGLES, and occupied by JOHN LANKENER as a dwelling and grocery, was also injured by the flames. The grocer loses $600 on stock; no insurance. Damage on building, $1,000. No. 425, owned and occupied by JOHN TEDD, was damaged to the extent of $500; insured.

HOMEOPATHIC INFIRMARY FOR WOMEN.—The managers of the Homeopathic Infirmary for Women announce that their new quarters, No. 57 West Forty-eighth-street, northeast corner of Sixth-avenue, is open for the reception of patients. This is the only institution of the kind in the State devoted exclusively to the homeopathic treatment of diseases peculiar to women, and the object is to provide a quiet home and the best medical treatment for this class of patients. One-fourth of the beds are set apart for free patients. Others are expected to contribute to the support of the institution, according to their ability. Good references as to character will be required of those who enter. Applications for admission may be made at the Infirmary. The Board of Managers includes ladies well known in the community for their influential and well-directed efforts, which, in connection with other favorable circumstances, insures the continued success of the institution.

HISTORICAL TABLEAUX.—Prof. ALONZO TRIPP, who was in Paris at the revolutionary outbreak in 1848, and an eye-witness of the stirring scenes ending in the complete submersion of the Orleanist dynasty, proposes soon to give a series of lectures in this City descriptive of the thrilling events of that period; also of the terrific counter-revolution of June, the Empire of NAPOLEON III., and the late marvelous transformation of Italy and Germany, bringing the historical picture down to the present moment. Prof. TRIPP has discoursed upon these topics with marked success in different sections of the Union during the present season. The first lecture will be delivered on the 12th inst.

CORONERS CASES.—Coroner ROLLINS will hold an inquest to-day, at No. 336 West Houston-street, over the body of Mrs. JANE HAY, who died yesterday from the effects of burns sustained a few days ago by the kerosene oil lamp....Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest, at No. 603 Eleventh-avenue, over the remains of MARY S. MORRIS, aged two months, who was accidentally suffocated beneath the bedclothing.

LONGEVITY.—Dr. LAMBERT will deliver another lecture on the subject of "Longevity," on the evening of March 10. As it was found that Steinway Hall, where the last lecture was given, was not large enough to accommodate all desirous to hear the lecture, the Academy of Music has been engaged for the next lecture.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—JENS JENSEN, a German, attempted suicide yesterday afternoon by leaping off the dock at the foot of Oliver-street. He was rescued and arraigned before Justice HOGAN at the Tombs by Officer MAHONEY, of the Fourth Ward, when he was discharged by the magistrate.

ITEMS.—ABRAHAM LEWIS, of No. 647 Greenwich-street, found a male infant on his stoop, at a late hour on Friday night. Taken care of by the Police....Yesterday morning, WM. G. ASKER, of No. 342 West Thirty-seventh-street, fell into a mash tub in the distillery No. 348 West Thirty-seventh-street, and broke his arm. He was taken to the Mount Sinai Hospital.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

DARING ATTEMPT AT BURGLARY.—UDELL COHEN, EZURL BLOHM, MARKS GOLDWATER and ISADORE SCHEY, were brought yesterday before Justice CORNWELL, charged with having attempted to burglariously enter the house of CORNELIUS S. STRYKER, Gravesend. The informing witness in the case was a man named ISAAC GOLDMAN, and his testimony was to the effect that some of the men above mentioned entered the house of SCHEY as peddlers, and ascertained that about $50,000 worth of property could be taken away, were an entrance effected into the premises during the night. They accordingly perfected plans to obtain an entry into the house; but before those plans could be carried into effect the witness, who was one of the gang, turned informer, and gave previous warning to the occupants. Being thus warned of the intended burglary, they prepared to give the burglars a suitable reception, and for this purpose armed themselves with pistols, &c. At the appointed time the prisoners made the attempt to enter the premises, but they had not gone far when they were obliged to desist, shots having been fired at them by the parties within, wounding slightly two of the robbers. The veracity of the witness was questioned by counsel for the defence. He admitted having been convicted three times of larceny, but denied that he had ever been sent to the State Prison. The case was adjourned to Tuesday next at 1 P. M. Mr. PEARSALL, Assistant District-Attorney, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. D. LEVY for the defence.

TROUBLE AMONG THE LAWYERS.—On Friday night WM. LEGGETT WHITING was arrested on the charge of perjury, preferred by EDWARD VAN NESS, who alleges that WHITING made a false affidavit to obtain an order and supplementary proceedings for examination of a judgment debtor as to his property. The order was obtained on the 4th of last December, and the debtor, A. W. HYDE, is now in prison for disobedience of the order. Both accused and accuser are lawyers, and Justice CORNWELL, of the Police Court, is to examine the case.

ALLEGED LARCENY.—MICHAEL GINNIS was arrested on a charge of having stolen a large number of shirts valued at $900 from the house of a Mr. MEADE, living in Jay-street. GINNIS alleges that he was requested by Mrs. MEADE to remove a portion of the property as she had sold it—Mr. MEADE having previously sent it from his store in New-York. The accused was taken before Justice CORNWELL but waived examination, and was held to bail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

POLICE ARRESTS.—The Police made 274 arrests last week.

NEW-JERSEY.

THE NEWARK STEAMBOAT LINE.—For some years past, residents of Newark, and excursionists generally, have found an agreeable trip during the Summer months on the steamer *Magenta*, plying twice daily from the foot of Barclay-street, down the harbor, through Kill-von-Kull, Newark Bay and the Passaic River, to the City of Newark. There will be great regret on the part of those who have thus enjoyed themselves at the announcement that this large and comfortable steamer will be withdrawn during the coming season. Her owners have found, from last year's experience, that a boat of the *Magenta's* capacity cannot be employed without running too great a risk of injury, on account of the difficulty of passing through the draw of the Central Railroad Bridge across Newark Bay, which is constructed, in relation to the course of the tide, without reference to the wants of navigation. The *Magenta* is offered for sale, and her place on the line will be supplied by a smaller boat.

RESERVOIR BURSTING.—The reservoir that supplies Elizabeth with water, situated at the corner of Grand and Cherry streets, burst its embankments a day or two ago, completely flooding Grand and Cherry streets, and the Central Railroad track. Two locomotives had their fires extinguished while running through the water. The loss is about $5,000. The work of repairing is going on.

ORANGE BOARD OF EDUCATION.—The Common Council of Orange have resolved to apply to the Legislature for the passage of a bill authorizing the formation of a Board of Education. Three Commissioners are to be appointed, who will be authorized to issue bonds for the amount of $30,000, which is to be used for school purposes.

BURGLARY.—The manufactory of J. COLLYER & Co., of Newark, was entered two evenings ago by burglars, who stole three pieces of cloth valued at $150. A reward has been offered for the apprehension of the persons or person.

BURNED TO DEATH.—On Friday afternoon a little girl, 2½ years old, was severely burned in a house in Adams-street, Newark, through her clothes catching fire from the stove. She has since died of the injuries received.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 29—11:15 A. M.

The money market is quiet and steady. Consols open at 93@93⅛ for money, and 93 for account. United States Five-twenty bonds open dull at 71⅞@¼. The market for American Securities is flat.

Illinois Centrals 88½

Erie Shares 44¾

FRANKFORT, Saturday, Feb. 29.

United States Five-twenty Bonds are steady at 75@75⅛ for the old issue.

PARIS, Saturday, Feb. 21—11:15 A. M.

The Bourse is dull and the Rentes are heavy.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Feb. 29—11:15 A. M.

COTTON—The market is dull and steady at the following quotations:

Middling Uplands .... 9½d.

Middling Orleans .... 9¾d.

The sales of the day are estimated at 8,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—The market opens quiet and steady. Corn, 41s. 6d. ℔ quarter for mixed Western; Wheat, 16s. ℔ cental for White California, and 14s. 3d. for No. 2 Western; Barley, 5s. 6d. ℔ bushel for American; Oats, 3s. 10d. ℔ 45 lbs. for American; Peas, 46s. ℔ 504 lbs. for Canadian; Flour, 37s. 6d. ℔ bbl. for Western Canal.

PROVISIONS—The market opens dull at the following quotations: Beef, 112s. 6d. ℔ bbl. for Extra Prime Mess; Pork, 71s. for new Prime City Mess; Lard, 61s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for American; Cheese, 52s. ℔ cwt. for the best grades of American fine; Bacon, 21s. ℔ cwt. for Cumberland Cut Middles.

PRODUCE—Sugar 25s.; for No. 12 Dutch Standard Resin, 7s. 9d. for common, and 11s for medium ℔ cwt. Spirits Turpentine, 34s. 6d. ℔ cwt. Tallow, 32s. 6d. ℔ 112 lbs. for American. Refined Petroleum quiet at 1s. 3d. ℔ gallon. Whale Oil, £36 ℔ ton. Sperm Oil, £110. Linseed Oil, £36 10s. Linseed Cakes, £10 10s. for thin oblong.

ANTWERP, Saturday, Feb. 29—11:15 A. M.

PETROLEUM—The market opens quiet at 44 francs for Standard White.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 29—3 P. M.

The Money market is quiet. United States Five-twenty Bonds closed at 71⅞@71¾. Other American securities closed quiet and steady.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Feb. 29—3 P. M.

COTTON—The Cotton market closed dull and inactive. Prices are unchanged. The sales of the day have been only 7,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—The market closed quiet and generally unchanged; Corn, however, has declined 3d. since last report, and is now quoted at 41s. 3d. ℔ quarter for mixed Western.

PROVISIONS—The Lard market is quieter, though prices are unchanged. Pork is firm at 71s. ℔ bbl. for New.

ANTWERP, Saturday, Feb. 29—3 P. M.

The Petroleum market is dull at 44 francs ℔ bbl.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 29—Evening.

Sales were made of United States Five-twenty Bonds to-night, after business hours, at 71¼ for the old issue. Dispatches received from Frankfort this evening state that United States Five-twenty Bonds closed in that city at 74¾@75.

HAVANA, Saturday, Feb. 29.

SUGAR—No. 10 to 12 is quoted at 7¼@7⅞ reals; No. 15 to 20 at 8¼@10¼ reals, ℔ arrobe. Molasses Sugars, refining, 5¾@6¼ reals. Muscovado Sugars—Inferior to Common, 5@6¼ reals; fair to good refining, 6¼@7¼ reals; grocery grades, 7¼@9 reals, ℔ arrobe. MOLASSES—Clayed, 4¾@5 reals; Common or Muscovado, 5¾@6 reals. HONEY, 4 reals ℔ gallon. BEESWAX, $7@37 50 for Brown, and $8@$10 50 for White. FREIGHTS active, and rates firmly sustained. PETROLEUM, 3@3¾ reals ℔ gallon, in bbls., and 2¾ reals, in tins. SHOOKS, 7 reals for a box, and 7½ reals for a hogshead. LARD, 15¼c.@15¾c. ℔ lb., in tierces, and 17¼c.@18c., in tins. ONIONS, $11 ℔ bbl. TALLOW, 12¾c. ℔ lb.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Cuba	March 4	New-York	Liverpool.
Hansa	March 5	New-York	Bremen.
Hibernia	March 7	New-York	Glasgow.
City of Antwerp	March 7	New-York	Liverpool.
Pennsylvania	March 7	New-York	Liverpool.
Atalanta	March 7	New-York	London.
Napoleon III	March 7	New-York	Havre.

FOR ASPINWALL, HAVANA AND VERA CRUZ.

Santiago	March 5	New-York	Aspinwall.
Columbia	March 5	New-York	Havana.
Alabama	March 7	New-York	Vera Cruz.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

Fast Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:30 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails	5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	5 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.
On Sundays all mails close at	1:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Arizona, for Aspinwall and California.—Capt. Garcia, M. Lafunte, Ramon Antiquedad, John Brophy, Jose N. Vasquez. For California—Andrew Baird, S. Greenwald, wife and 2 children; J. Greenbaum, wife and child; J. K. Arnold, J. S. Smith, N. L. Stark, wife and child; L. L. Benton, Miss Anna Cook, J. H. Turney, Mrs. A. C. Taylor, J. Beckwith and wife, N. A. Muslayer, Chas. Lagache, wife and child; Mrs. Reagan and daughter, J. Weiller, J. G. Jennings, Mrs. Morse and 4 children, S. H. McCue, C. S. Lord and mother, S. R. Fitzgerald, Howard Fulton, Chas. Babcock, E. Bochman, C. B. Edwards and wife, S. Epstein, Rev. J. Eaton Smith, A. M. Smith, S. K. Muller, Miss M. Freel, L. Mandeville, Isaac Gluckman and wife, D. Clinton Price and wife, Jacob Barhydt, Frank C. Gross, M. Lewenson and wife, J. L. Jones, G. Stanberg and wife, William Young, W. E. Barron, Antonio Farini, J. Rosenbaum, Simon L. Stone, L. Lesinsky, L. Mailander, S. L. Stone, S. A. Raymond, wife and daughter, Miss S. Bengough, C. W. Heir, Lieut. A. B. Young, L. Coburn, wife and child, Mrs. L. S. Upton, J. D. Ontwater, Isaac Hecht, wife and two children, Miss Susan and child, L. Samuels, wife and two children, T. Roach, Nicholas Roach, F. A. Foster, W. Lubenon, wife and three children, Q. Focksabro, S. Watson, H. J. Grove, J. Baum, S. C. Kilton, W. T. Bailey, G. Bailey, S. A. Peyser, wife and child, H. Thompson, Mrs. A. Levy, Miss Jacobs, Miss Hawser, H. Whiteline, S. Jacobs, W. Whiteline, Franklin Miller, M. Roze and wife, E. J. Baldwin, wife and child, S. A. Rogers and wife, Mrs. Dodson, Mrs. Lizzie Bicknell, Miss M. Wilkinson, R. Holmes, A. N. McGill, wife and child, D. C. Grubb, wife and child, Mrs. P. A. Owens and child, Geo. Q. Wright, G. D. Rogers, Thomas Gray, R. Deal and wife, A. Acton, W. W. Miller, Mrs. L. Hamer, John Hill, Miss Carroll, Phil. Nichols and wife, B. S. Rowe, Jas. B. Wylie, L. M. Pearlman, F. Kloskerman, Charles H. Wise and wife, S. B. Goddard, wife and sister, R. T. Reynolds, J. G. Elliott, wife and child, Mrs. J. J. Rodgers, Miss M. Blanchard, Mrs. A. Burkett, mother, 2 children and servant, Alonzo F. Fuller, wife and daughter, Mrs. Mary Prince, Charles F. Humes, Mrs. Elizabeth Kenyon, H. H. Dunbar, Lewis W. Bten and wife, Charles S. Swasey, wife and 3 children, William H. Balch, David Moran, Lyon Roberts, Robert Brurd, Stephen Brurd, Francis Brurd, Augustus Brurd, Fuller Brurd, D. A. Frazier, B. P. Humes, and a large number in second cabin and steerage.

In steamship San Jacinto, for Savannah.—E. G. Platt, John J. Phelps, A. M. White and wife, J. Jelson and wife, W. H. Emmons and brother, T. D. Bogart, J. A. Russe, Jr., F. J. Tinkham and wife, D. Sloane, wife, two children and servant, E. Collins and wife, Miss Mary Collins, E. G. Howe and wife, Mrs. Collins and daughter, John McCullough, R. Remington, Mrs. E. Osborn, Wm. Allen, wife and son, Mrs. K. M. Pryor, child and servant, A. Goslin and wife, Mrs. Solomon Young, Miss M. Lydecker, L. C. White and wife, Geo. L. White, S. F. Day, wife and three children, Miss M. Weeks, P. H. Moyles.

FEB. 29—*In steamship Iowa, for Liverpool and Glasgow*—John and Mrs. Young, Philadelphia; John C. Hewlett, Woodbury; John R. Colby, Brooklyn; D. Smith, Glasgow; J. M. Pickard, Gilbert Plowman, Rebecca Dick, David Anderson, Isabella Cahanan, Mme. Heizegel, C.L. and Mrs. De Le Coyx, New-York; and others in the steerage.

FEB. 29—*In steamship City of Boston, for Liverpool*—Mrs. Baines, Miss Ann Smyth, Mrs. Barnes, Prof. Thompson and wife, Boston; Antonio Arias, A. H. Hamill, G. P. Philes, New-York; S. Holmes, Mr. Lee, New-York; Rev. P. Egan, A. G. Fife, British Army, George E. Butler, Mr. Samuel Rawson, Boston; J. Woodhams.

FEB. 29.—*In steamship Helvetia, for Liverpool*—P. C. Voswinkel Dorselon, Miss Dorselon, Julius Piket, Abner C. P. Shoemaker, Mrs. Wm. Hopcraft, Charles Marshall, M. C. Marcello, C. W. Walker, M. Hemest Henry, and about 90 in the steerage.

In steamship Huntsville, for Savannah—Miss Mary Bidwell, Charles Black, James Clark, F. A. Townsend, Miss Cummings, Mrs. Fitzgerald and 3 children, Geo. Gardner, Joseph R. Mort, Wm. Smith, John Walter, Richard Cook, Solomon Snyder, James E. Long, Dennis Peck.

Passengers Arrived.

Feb. 29—*In steamship Napoleon III., from Havre and Brest*—W. J. Barker, H. Perrissin, Capt. Spaulding, Robert Gatzmer, Mrs. Corès, Mr. King, Mr. Hommer, Mr. Del Cabalero, J. Bechtel, Mrs. Bechtel, Mrs. Pinot, Miss Bina Houghton, J. F. Vinot, J. Dolé, F. Sieffert, Capt. Krauthalm, L. Maroteau, J. Mehn, Mrs. Picot, Mr. Picot, Mrs. Sergent, Mr. Brière, Mrs. Brière, Miss Brière, B. Walther, J. Walther, George Muller, Charles Kampf, A. E. Gudici, Mr. Grémand, Mrs. Gremand, Mr. Doro Mrs. M. Betty, Miss L. Fourcade, Jean Engelhardt, Miss A. Vidmer, Mrs. H. Wohlgemuth, J. Muller, Wm. Hurst, F. Bertoncini, F. Seger, C. Cæsar, V. Voegste, E. Bamberger, G. Knotel, G. Meier, G. Egg, J. Drayer, J. Halbgenachs, S. Ebner, B. Oilganer, Miss E. Vanacker, C. Newrohr, J. Weill, Miss J. Meyer, Miss S. Brecht, A. Yogt, Mrs. B. Weil, Miss E. Weil, Mrs. M. Walther, Miss M. Walther.

In steamship Leo, from Savannah—Mr. and Mrs. John Wood, Jr., child and nurse; Mr. and Mrs. C. Willard, Mr. and Mrs. Jones, Miss Barker, H. O. Carter, Mrs. E. R. Wilmarth, H. S. Clark, Miss Ash, F. W. Conkling, Mrs. D. S. Haskell, Mrs. Chamberlain, M. Livingston, Capt. Geo. Dearborn, Hiram Johnson, Wm. Wilson, B. Oberski and wife, W. P. Ruford, E. Wilson, H. R. Fowle.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 6 35 | Sun sets...... 5 53 | Moon sets...12 02

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..12 02 | Gov. Island.12 51 | Hell Gate .. 2 13

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Feb. 29.

Cleared.

Steamships City of Boston, (Br.,) Roskell, Liverpool, John G. Dale; Glaucus, Morgan, Boston, W. P. Clyde; Saratoga, King, Norfolk, N. L. McCready & Co.; Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston, Henry R. Morgan & Co.; Huntsville, Crowell, Savannah, R. Lowden; Arizona, Maury, Aspinwall, Pacific Mail Steamship; Geo. Washington, Gager, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; San Jacinto, Atkins, Savannah, W. K. Garrison; Gen. Grant, Hildreth, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Hatteras, Couch, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, N. L. McCready & Co.; Valley City, Price, Alexandria, James Hand; Matanzas, Ryder, Charleston, A. Leary; Victor, Gates, New-Orleans, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Franconia, Sherwood, Portland, J. F. Ames; Acushnet, Kelly, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Tybee, Caulkins, Galveston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Zodiac, Rogers, Boston, Murray, Ferris & Co.

Ships Chillianwallah, (Br.,) Conway, Liverpool, Nesmith & Sons; Dreadnought, Callaghan, San Francisco, Platt & Norton.

Barks Uranus, (Hamb.,) Schorf, Antwerp, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Commerce, Robinson, Cardenas, Brett, Son & Co.; Goethe, (Brem.,) Deetjen, Bremen, C. Luling & Co.; Homborgsund, (Norw.,) Neilson, Cork for orders, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Volage, (Br.,) Kerr, Liverpool, Jas. Edmiston & Co.; Attila, (Aust.,) Sandrinelle, Tralee, Slocovich & Smith.

Brigs J. Leighton, Leighton, Brunswick, T. M. Mayhew & Co.; James Crosby, Baldwin, Key West, W. Ingalls; Belle of the Bay, Noyes, Indianola and Lavacca, Tupper & Beattie; H. S. Emery, Tiltz, Leghorn via Barcelona, H. Baetjer & Co.

Schooners Anna W. Collins, Tooker, St. Marts and Savanilla, Van Brunt & Slaght; Wm. Sutton, Lee, Norfolk, A. Hampson; B. E. Paine, Jones, Eastport, Me., John Boynton's Son & Co.; Rose Haskell, Haskell, Port Jefferson; E. Waterman, Edgett, Baltimore, Halton, Watson & Co.; Mollie, Plummer, Ponce, P. R., Winchester & Leeds; Crown Point, Severs, St. Pierre, Mart., S. R. Reynal & Son; Vesta, Waite, Matanzas, Baxter & Merrill; Matoaka, Tooks, Charleston, Van Brunt & Slaght.

Sloop Farmer, Watts, Bridgeport, G. K. Rackett & Bro.

Arrived.

Steamship Mercedita, Smith, Havana Feb. 22, with sugar to Smith & Dunning. Has had heavy N. E. winds, with thick weather, the entire passage; had not had an observation since leaving Havana. Feb. 26, lat. 34 21, lon. 75 54, passed brig S. A. Merrimack, bound N. Anchored outside Sandy Hook at 10 P. M. Feb. 28.

Steamship Columbia, Van Sice, Havana Feb. 15, via Charleston, S. C., Feb. 26, with mdse. and passengers to Atlantic Mail Steamship Co. Put into Charleston with engine disabled.

Steamship Leo, Dearborn, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steamship Carroll, Hodgins, Baltimore, with mdse. to Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Co.

Steamship Valley City, Price, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamship Virginia, Roberts, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to N. L. McCready & Co.

Steamship Louisa Moore, Wallace, Newbern, N. C., with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steamship Virgo, Bulkley, Boston, in ballast to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steamer Pelican, Clark, Providence.

Steamer Oceanus, Davis, Providence.

Steamer Osprey, Kenny, Providence.

Steamer Doris, Almy, Bristol.

Ship Cultivator, Runell, Liverpool Jan. 12, with mdse. and passengers to Williams & Guion.

Bark Cienfuegos, Cole, Cienfuegos 24 ds., with sugar to Ponvert & Co.

Bark Gazelle, Black, Mayaguez, P. R., Feb. 11, with sugar to D. Trowbridge & Co. Sld. in co. with brig L. & W. Armstrong, for New-Haven; has been 6 ds. north of Hatteras, with N. E. gales.

Bark Ageroen, (Norw.,) Anderson, Cardiff 71 ds., with railroad iron to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Bark R. Murray, Jr., Wilson, Miragoane 18 ds., with logwood to Robert Murray, Jr.

Brig G. W. Barter, Rosbrook, Manzanilla 21 ds., with mahogany to Thompson & Hunter. Has been 9 ds. N. of Hatteras, with N. E. gales.

Brig Executive Gorham, Turk's Island 15 ds., with salt to master.

Brig Richmond, (of Bangor,) Powers, Malaga 44 ds., and 43 ds. from Gibraltar, with fruit to Miller & Houghton. Has been 9 ds. north of Hatteras, with N. E. gales.

Brig Helen M. Rowley, Rowley, Trinidad, Cuba, 21 ds., with sugar to master.

Schr. Ocean Traveller, (of Beverly,) Adams, Cardenas 17 ds., via Delaware Breakwater Feb. 27, with sugar to master. Feb. 16, off Frying-pan Shoals, spoke schr. Jennie A. Shephard, from Satilla River, short of provisions, and supplied her. Feb. 25, in Delaware Breakwater, was run into by schr. E. A. Rich; carried away the jibboom, sprung bowsprit and lost all the head-gear attached.

Schr. Carrie Wells, Mawson, Old Providence 28 ds., with mdse. to G. Wessels. Left no vessels.

Schr. Kate Carleton, (of Nassau,) Lamb, Sagua 17 ds., with sugar to Bryant & Pease. Has been 5 ds. north of Hatteras, with N. E. gales; lost jibboom.

Schr. Windward, (of Stockton,) Ellis, Cardenas 23 ds., with sugar to Walsh, Field & May. Has been 13 ds. N. of Hatteras, with N. E. gales.

Schr. J. Morton, (Br.,) Smith, Cardenas 19 ds., with sugar to J. R. De Wolf. Has been 14 ds. north of Hatteras, with N. E. gales.

Schr. Bucephalus, (of Provincetown, Me.,) McIntosh, Ponce, P. R., 19 ds., with sugar to Sturges & Co. Has been 8 ds. north of Cape May, with N. E. gales.

Schr. Abbie Dunn, (of Thomaston,) Fountain, Cardenas Jan. 26, via Charleston 8 ds., with sugar to master. In beating up the bay on Saturday, came in collision with schr. Kate Carleton; lost mainsail.

Schr. Mary E. Jones, (of Shelburne,) Perry, Cienfuegos 26 ds., with sugar to Boyd & Hincken. Has been 7 ds. north of Hatteras; lost and split sails and head-gear.

Schr. Capella, (of St. John, N. B.,) Taylor, East Harbor, T. I., 24 ds., with salt to P. I. Nevius & Son. Left no vessels. Has been 12 ds. north of Hatteras, with N. E. gales; lost and split sails.

Schr. Mary W. Hupper, (of Boston,) Hupper, Cardenas 27 ds., via Delaware Breakwater, with sugar to W. J. Emmett. Has been 17 ds. north of Hatteras, with N. E. gales.

Schr. Ida Richardson, Bedell, Havana 13 ds., via Delaware Breakwater, with sugar to J. Richardson. Put into the Breakwater on account of head winds.

Schr. Helen A. Hoyt, Soper, Caparien 17 ds., with sugar to N. L. McCready & Co. Has been 10 ds. north of Hatteras, with N. E. gales.

Schr. Kenduskeag, (of Bangor,) Wyatt, Caparien 17 ds., with sugar to Brett, Son & Co. Has been 9 ds. north of Hatteras.

Schr. Lizzie, (of Halifax, N. S.,) Stevens, St. Jago de Cuba 21 ds., with sugar to Goldthwaite & Overton. Has had heavy N. N. E. and N. E. gales most of the passage, and has been 10 ds. north of Hatteras.

Schr. J. M. Morales, (of Bucksport,) Newman, Arecibo, P. R., Feb. 12, with sugar to P. B. Sherman & Co.

Schr. Sylvan, (of Stockton,) Blanchard, Ponce, P. R., 22 ds., via Delaware Breakwater, with sugar to master. Has been 14 ds. north of Hatteras.

Schr. Florence J. Lockwood, St. John, Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 18, with naval stores to Thos. Holmes.

Schr. Wild Pigeon, Philips, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Lodovick Bill, Ely, Elizabethport, for New-London.

Schr. Crescent Lodge, Hatch, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. J. R. Chamberlain, ——, Chincoteague, with oysters.

Schr. S. & N. D. Scull, Stellman, New-Orleans Jan. 27, to Goldthwaite & Overton.

Schr. E. C. Gates, Freeman, Jacksonville, Fla., to Goldthwaite & Overton.

Schr. F. St. Clair Edwards, Ireland, Pensacola, to Goldthwaite & Overton.

Schr. Carrie Holmes, Wilbert, Baltimore 13 ds., for Jersey City.

Schr. Joseph Waples, Wright, Virginia, bound to Fairhaven.

Schr. Thomas Winant, Holmes, Virginia, with oysters.

Schr. C. & N. Rogers, Bedell, Virginia, with oysters.

Schr. W. McGee, ——, Virginia, with oysters.

Schr. Forest Home, Thorn, Virginia, with oysters.

Schr. M. L. Compton, Burbank, Virginia, with oysters.

Schr. Wm. Tutt, Skidmore, Virginia, with oysters.

Schr. Tunis Depew, Cropper, Virginia, with oysters.

Schr. Lilly, Francis, Charleston Feb. 16.

Schr. M. D. Cranmer, Cranmer, Philadelphia.

SANDY HOOK, Sunset—One bark anchored outside the Bar, bound in. Ship Cultivator still anchored on the Bar; also two brigs in the offing bound in. Wind N. W., fresh.

Sailed.

Steamships City of Boston and Helvetia, for Liverpool; Iowa, for Glasgow; Arizona, for Aspinwall; Gen. Grant, George Washington and Victor, for New-Orleans; San Jacinto and Huntsville, for Savannah; Manhattan, for Charleston; Hatteras, for Richmond; Saratoga, for Norfolk; Valley City, for Alexandria; Franconia, for Portland. Ship Blue Jacket, for San Francisco; ship David Crockett, for San Francisco, and anchored in Quarantine.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Feb. 29—Arr. steamers Neptune, from New-York; George Appold, from Baltimore; brig Wm. Robertson, from Havre.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 29—Arr. schr. N. W. Smith, from Providence.

Sld. steamship Saragossa, for New-York; ship Narragansett, Liverpool; bark Mary & Louisa, Boston; schrs. E. E. Raymond, Boston; Young Teaser, Portland.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 29—Sld. bark Victoria, for Philadelphia; brigs Mande and Maggie; schr. Lucy W. Alexander, for Baltimore; steamer James A. Gary, for Wilmington.

HOLMES' HOLE, Feb. 29—Arr. brigs Jane G. Wright, from Glasgow for Boston; Cora P. Gibbs, from Palermo for New-York; Sophia, from Malaga for Boston; Selina, from Matanzas, for Portland.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 29—Sld. steamships Montgomery and San Salvador, for New-York; Wyoming, for Philadelphia; schr. Bodkin, for Wilmington.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 28—Arr. ships Jacques Demolay, from Glasgow, and Nellie Abbott, from Bangkok. Cld. ship W. H. Prescott, for Liverpool, with 48,534 sacks wheat.

Sld. ship Matilda, for Cork.

Spoken, &c.

Gem—brig, from West Indies, via Delaware Breakwater, for Portland, Feb. 28, off Barnegat.

Feb. 28, at noon, 15 miles south of Absecom, the lightship of Five fathom Bank, under sail, having broke adrift from her moorings on Monday, the 24th inst., but wanted no assistance.—(Both by pilot-boat Christian Bergh.)

Callao—brig, bound S., Feb. 21, lat. 32 16, lon. 35 50.

Castilla—brig, bound S., Feb. 21, lat. 37 3, lon. 73.

Daybreak—schr., from Sagua for Baltimore, Feb. 14, lat. 28, lon. 77 30.

E. Homar—bark, from Europe for Philadelphia, Feb. 28, lat. 37 55, lon. 78 50.

L. L. Wood—bark, bound S., Feb. 21, lat. 37 3, lon. 73.

M. H. Culbert—bark, from Cardenas for Philadelphia, Feb. 25, off Fenwick Island.

Foreign Ports.

HAVANA, Feb. 28—Arr. Thomas Lunibor, leaking.

The Spanish bark Antonello, from New-Orleans for Barcelona, with a cargo of cotton, arrived here to-day, supposed to be on fire, having been struck by lightning; an investigation will be had to-morrow.

29th—Arr. steamships Rapidan, from New-York, and Liberty, from New-Orleans.

Sld. steamships Rapidan and Tapahannock, for New-Orleans; Stars and Stripes, Philadelphia, and Morro Castle, for New-York.

At Mayaguez, P. R., Feb. 11, bark Golden Fleece, for New-York, ldg.; brigs Kate Foster, for do. do.; Kosmos, for do.; George, for do.; schr. Ida A. Jayne, wtg. cargo; schr. Ed. Laymeyer, for Newburyport in 3 days.

At Arecibo, P. R., Feb. 12, schr. Gold Mine, for Boston next day.

30,000 FRANCS.

HERRING'S PATENT

CHAMPION SAFES.

AWARDED THE PRIZE MEDALS AT

WORLD'S FAIR .... LONDON,

WORLD'S FAIR .... NEW-YORK,

EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE .... PARIS.

AND

WINNER OF THE WAGER

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30,000 FRANCS!!

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At the recent International Contest in the Paris Exhibition.

The public are invited to call and examine the report of the Jury on the merits of the great contest, and see the official award to the Herring's Patent over all others.

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OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

PADUCAH—EXTRA CLASS No. 253, Feb. 29, 1868.

34, 49, 18, 25, 12, 75, 26, 40, 66, 51, 73, 6, 78.

PADUCAH—CLASS, No. 254, Feb. 29, 1868.

46, 15, 76, 47, 73, 75, 61, 31, 8, 1, 52, 6, 74.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 201, Feb. 29, 1868.

71, 76, 41, 7, 24, 56, 60, 26, 75, 70, 66, 68, 5.

KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 202, Feb. 29, 1868.

64, 47, 2, 10, 39, 34, 85, 36, 24, 3, 25, 78, 48.

Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information given. JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

A. CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION furnished in all legalized lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker, No. 176 Broadway and No. 153 Fulton-st.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

AM I LONG-LIVED?

AM I WELL INSURED?

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

TUESDAY EVENING, March 10, 8 o'clock.

LECTURE

BY

T. S. LAMBERT, M. D.,

ON THE

FAMILY INHERITANCE AND PERSONAL INDICATIONS OF LONGEVITY, with practical applications, illustrated by the facts exhibited in the persons and lives of our most conspicuous citizens.

By request, a part of the lecture will be devoted to the relations of these subjects to

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Every one wishes to know, every one should know, his probable longevity. For want of this knowledge millions of dollars in this City alone are badly invested.

The object is not to exhibit the skill of the lecturer in recognizing indications of longevity, but to instruct each hearer how to know for himself his own and others' "measure of life."

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No more persons will be admitted than can be seated